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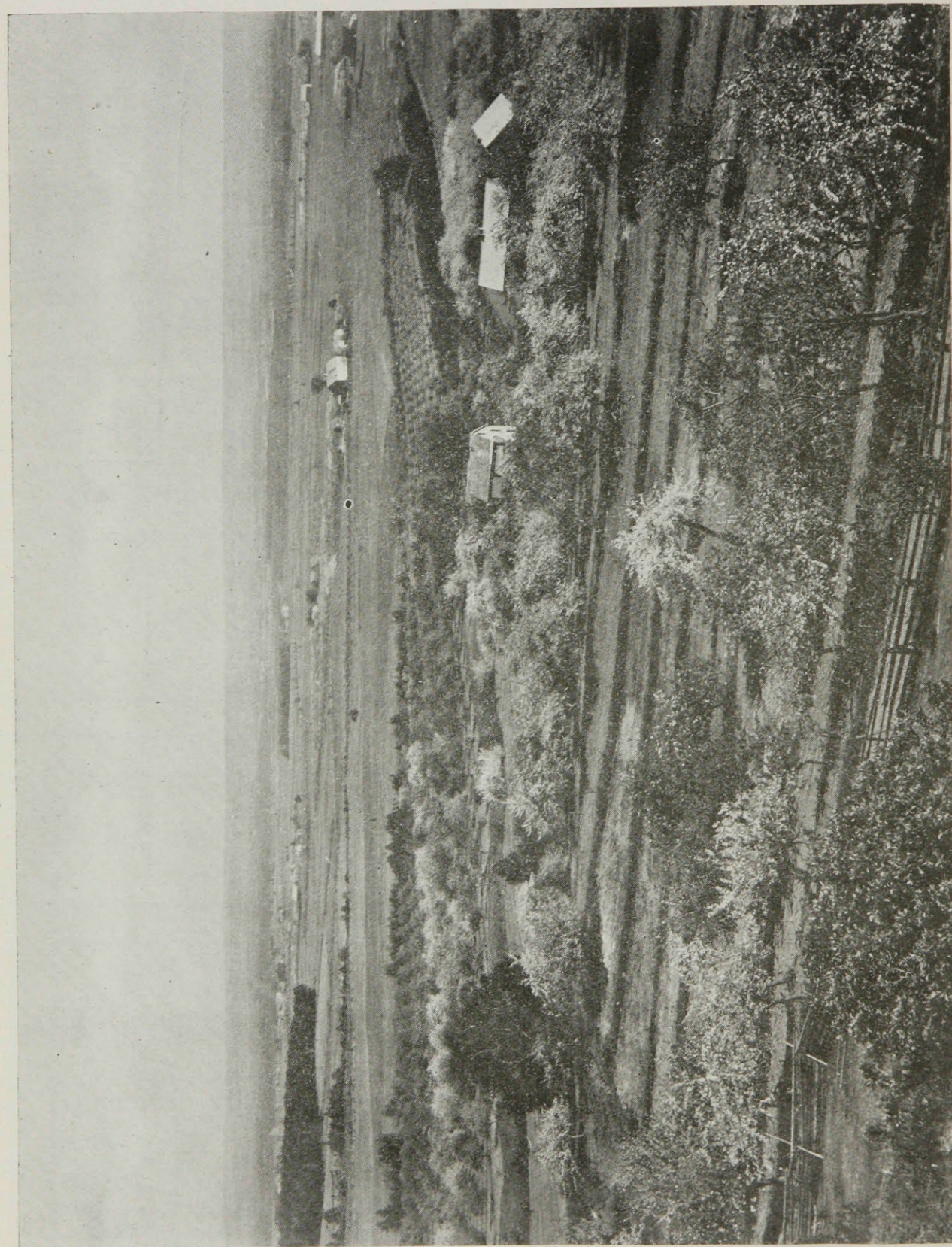
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A MODEL FARM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Farm Tractor in the East

J. A. Starrak.

TO the farmer of to-day comes the urgent call of a hungry world for increased production of foodstuffs. The call finds him handicapped by the greatest shortage of farm labor yet experienced. This shortage had been steadily growing more acute during the years before the war, but the increased use of labor saving machinery had prevented it being seriously felt. The absorption of several thousand farm laborers into the army and the necessity of increased production has brought about a condition most difficult of solution. Various schemes, such as the employment of schoolboys, college girls, city clerks and convicts, have been suggested, principally by unqualified persons, and may prove of some benefit, but one must not forget that farm labor is in a sense skilled labor and as such necessitates considerable training.

It is clear, to the initiated, that the best solution of the problem is to increase by the greater and better use of mechanical means the amount of work done by the labor available.

In this connection we are forced to consider the use of the small oil Tractor on our eastern farms. The value of the tractor to the farmers of Eastern Canada has been a subject for controversy among our agriculturalists for the past few years, which, however, has not deterred a large number of manufacturers from developing and manufacturing them in considerable numbers.

In the West, on the large farms, the economy of the steam and gas tractors is probably beyond dispute, but the conditions contributing largely to their success there, namely, the large clear areas

and the absence of high grades are not always features of our Eastern farms. Difficulties present themselves which caused the manufacturers to discover very early in the game that it is much more difficult to build small tractors suitable for our eastern farms than the large ones used in the West.

If it were a question of the greater production of foodstuffs without reference to the economy of production, the answer would certainly be favorable to the tractor, even on our comparatively small farms. The fact that tractors do not use food suitable for human consumption is also a big consideration in their favor in view of the present food shortage. It is estimated that one acre out of every four under cultivation is used to grow food for horses.

It is, however, the object of the writer to present the case of the tractor on a purely economic basis and under normal conditions as far as is possible, in a fair comparison with the horse as an instrument of accomplishing work on our Quebec farms.

The Economy of the Small Gas Tractor.

Whether or not the tractor on a small farm will prove a paying investment cannot be judged by the experience of any individual owner. The conditions responsible for its profitable use on one farm may be absent on a neighbouring farm.

The economy of the small tractor depends on a great many factors, and it is only by a close study of a number of cases that one can qualify to give anything like valuable advice to the prospective buyer. The advantages claimed by manufacturers must of necessity

be considered with more or less suspicion since they are largely the results of laboratory or field tests and a keen desire to compete with other manufacturers.

The following advantages claimed for them are fairly well borne out in the experience of the majority of owners.

1.—Tractors relieve horses of heavy work such as plowing, disking, etc., and they do it more economically and more quickly. The depth of plowing may be increased 2 or 3 inches and this, along with more thorough disking will result in increased crops.

2.—Tractors can do this work when horses cannot. This is often at a time in late summer when for several reasons it is extremely advantageous to have plowing and disking done.

3.—Less horses are required, and those retained are kept in much better condition with less feed and care. Colt-raising is becoming more popular where tractors are commonly used.

4.—Tractors effect a saving in man labor, since one man can handle a 3 or 4 bottom outfit. Also in disking, two or more disks may be drawn at once.

5.—The use of the engine for belt-work lessens the expense of doing such heavy work as threshing and silo filling which is much beyond the capacity of the small gasoline engine used for the lighter work. This use of the tractor is liable to be given too much emphasis by the tractor salesmen. In the opinion of the writer the tractor must be made to pay as a tractor first, as a power plant after, since it represents too much capital to be an economical power plant. However, the point is worthy of some consideration.

The Problem of the Prospective Buyer.

Whether or not to buy a tractor must be decided by each individual farmer.

Its value to him as an investment depends on a number of conditions chief among which are the size of his farm, the nature of the soil, the surface of the land, kind of farming followed, and last, but not least, his own aptitude as a mechanic or his ability to secure a good operator.

These are varying conditions on our Quebec farms, and each farmer must give them careful consideration when deciding the question of whether or not a tractor will be for him a profitable investment.

In considering the purchase of a tractor, the farmer should ask himself the following questions, which we shall discuss in detail:—

(a) *Will the use of a tractor result in my work being done in better time and in a more efficient way?*

In answering this question the farmer must consider the type of farming he is engaged in. The great majority of farmers in Quebec pursue either dairy-farming or mixed farming and for such considerable cultivation is necessary. There is no doubt that the intelligent use of a tractor results in better cultivation and allows such work to be done when it is most effective. Reports from owners indicate that while the tractor failed to lower the expense of operating the farm, larger yields resulted from the same acreage or a larger acreage was cultivated.

For heavy work such as ploughing and disking the economy of the tractor is beyond dispute, and many owners on small farms have used them economically for such work as seeding, mowing, binding, etc., as well as for drawing loads to market.

(b) *Is my land too stony, too marshy, or too hilly?*

These represent conditions most adverse to the successful operation of the

tractor. The collision between a large stone and a 10-20 tractor must produce disagreeable and often disastrous results. Most plow outfits have a safety device, usually in the form of a wooden pin, which beaks under undue stress, and thus saves the remainder of the machinery, but one can imagine land where the time lost in replacing the number of pins likely to be broken would constitute a serious drawback. The farmer with stony land had better consider the purchase of a tractor very carefully.

In soft, marshy land tractors of certain types will often go where a horse cannot, but it has been found that it costs too much to get a tractor out of a hole even if it only became bogged very occasionally. Machines equipped with caterpillar wheels can operate successfully on quite soft ground.

Steep grades on a farm present big difficulties to a tractor. Plowing and most other work must be done across the slope or up and down. In plowing across there is a constant tendency to slide sideways down the hill and in plowing up the grade the power of tractor is so reduced and the load so increased that the full number of plows cannot be drawn at their proper depth. There is a direct ratio between the degree of the grade and the additional load imposed on a tractor. For instance, a one per cent grade, that is, one foot rise in 100 feet, adds one per cent of the weight of the tractor and the gang of plows to the load of the tractor. A like ratio exists for all other grades. Thus a tractor and plows weighing 5,000 lbs. on a 3 per cent grade would have an additional load of 150 lbs., in other words the work of about one good horse. It can easily be seen that

a very steep grade is not required to hopelessly overload a tractor.

(c) *Is the size of my farm sufficient to warrant the purchase of a tractor?*

This depends somewhat on other conditions, so much so that some farmers with less than 75 acres have made it pay while others farming over 200 acres have failed. The average of the reports obtained in a study of the economy of the tractor made by the University of Illinois placed the minimum size of a farm on which a tractor would prove profitable at 150 acres. This does not mean that on less than 150 acres the use of a tractor would necessarily result in a loss, but that the greater number of failures to obtain a profit resulted on farms under 150 acres. The size of the yields has probably as much to do with this question as the size of the farm, as it has been found that 10 acres is too small on which to economically operate a tractor, and some experts place 20 acres as the smallest sized field.

Usually fields may be enlarged with benefit, as this would lead toward shorter rotations. The increased cost of fencing will possibly result in larger fields in the future.

(d) *Have I the necessary experience, aptitude and patience to properly care for and operate my tractor?*

This point is of more importance than it seems at first thought, and applies to all farm machines, but more particularly to a tractor, which, in its present stage of development is more or less complicated and requires a certain amount of engineering skill and knowledge. The difficulty of obtaining efficient operators is one of the most common complaints of tractor owners. A tractor must be available for service whenever required, and this can only be guaranteed by good care, both in operation and repair. Doubtless, in a

few years tractors will tend to become simpler, easier of operation, and more or less "fool proof." A farmer who has experienced difficulty in keeping his other machinery in good running condition had better not invest in a tractor until they become more standardized.

(e) *How will the tractor work into my farming arrangements and what additional equipment must I buy before the tractor can be used the greatest number of days?*

These questions call for a careful survey of the management of the farm, and the plans for the future. Are there periods in a rush season when the extra power of the tractor would aid very materially in getting the work done in better time, thus effecting a saving sufficient to warrant its purchase? As to the additional equipment required, one must bear in mind that all the machinery the farmer already possesses was designed to be drawn by horses and cannot usually be employed to the best advantage with a tractor. The Illinois Agricultural College reports that a tractor should work at least 50 days of the year to result in a profit. On the majority of our Eastern farms this means having the necessary equipment so that it will be possible to do with the tractor all the heavy work of the farm.

(f) *How many horses will a tractor efficiently displace?*

The reports from tractor owners show a great difference in number of horses displaced. Some report using the same number of horses, the chief gain in the use of the tractor resulting in increased yields per acre, and in most cases an increased acreage. Others claim that 3 or 4 horses must be displaced in order to justify the presence of the tractor. It would seem that with the same acreage and yields, at least 3 or 4 horses must

be displaced. It is probably beyond question that our Quebec farms cannot be operated entirely without horses. Some horses must be kept to do the work which cannot be done by the tractor. The number of horses found unnecessary after the purchase of a tractor depends to a great extent on whether or not the owner makes the fullest use of the machine.

(g) *What size shall I buy?*

This is an important consideration, as it is not only advantageous, but very necessary that a tractor have sufficient reserve power to do the heaviest work likely to be required of it. Tractors are rated by the power they are able to exert when drawing other machinery and by the power the engine will give from the belt pulley when used as a stationery engine. The drawbar power is usually one half the Brake horse-power of the engine. This ratio must be increased to nearer two-thirds before the manufacturers of small tractors produce a really efficient machine. Gasoline engines have one very serious failing and that is their inability to carry even a comparatively light over-load. A steam engine can be forced to do work requiring double its indicated horse-power, while a horse can for a short time exert 4 or 5 times his normal power. This constitutes one of the horse's strong points and often must be taken advantage of in farm work.

In determining size of tractor required, due allowance must be made for the weakness mentioned above.

Generally speaking, it requires at least 3 h.p. Drawbar or 6 Brake h.p. to draw one 12 or 14-inch bottom on average land. The experience of tractor owners indicate that nothing less than a 3-plow outfit pays, even on the smallest farms, and the majority favor the 4-bottom plow. In a tractor capable

of handling 3 or 4 plows you have also sufficient brake horse-power to do the heaviest work demanded of a farm stationary engine. A 10-20 tractor should, and will under fair conditions, draw 3-12 or 14 inch plows. The writer has seen a 10-20 tractor drawing 3 plows in hard baked clay land in midsummer, where it had been found impossible to plow with horses.

(h) *What particular make best suits my requirements?*

This question had perhaps better be settled without the advice of the salesman of any particular machine. But with the large number of machines on the market, this becomes quite a difficult problem. Even observing a machine operating is not sufficient, since due attention must be given to its design and construction, as this influences its durability and life.

No attempt will be made to discuss in detail the relative merits of the different makes of machines, but a few points may be outlined as being worthy of consideration when examining a tractor.

1.—The Power Plant engines of 2, 3 and 4 cylinders are to be found on tractors, but it is generally acknowledged that the 4 cylinder type is the most efficient and will become the standard engine for tractors.

2.—The weight of a tractor should be as small as possible, consistent, of course, with good construction and design. Many 3 plow tractors weigh over 5,000 lbs. each, which is more than is necessary. Manufacturers are striving to reduce the weight of their tractors, and probably the new "Fordson" tractor represents the latest development in this direction. A 3,000 pound tractor should be the ambition of the designers.

3.—The Power. This should be ample; not less than 20 brake h.p. should

be considered by the average farmer, and it would appear that on 200 acres one of 25 to 30 h.p. would be most likely to prove a good investment.

4.—Caterpillars and wheels. There are tractors with 2, 3 and 4 wheels and some on which caterpillar wheels are used. The only advantage of the caterpillar is in operating on very wet soil. The two-wheel type carries the power plant balanced between two large drive wheels, and is attached direct to the implement drawn, the operator guiding the tractor from the seat on implements. The 3-wheel types use one or two drive wheels, the latter being considered of better design. Probably those sling 4 wheels with the rear wheels both driven possess superior advantages over the others for all kinds of work.

5. — Accessibility and protection: The working parts of the machine should be readily accessible with good protection from weather and interference provided. All the gear must be especially protected to insure durability.

6.—Brakes: Adequate and strong brakes should be provided.

7.—Fuel: Most of the modern tractors are designed to burn heavier oils. This is an important consideration since these are so much cheaper than gasoline.

8.—Connections: Spring attachment between the tractor and the implement, with a release device in case of severe shocks is desirable. The point of attachment should admit of both horizontal and vertical adjustment.

9.—Speed: At least 2 forward and one reverse speed should be available. Speeds of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles per hour are considered advisable.

10.—Turning: The amount of space required in turning is quite important. Some machines will turn in a surpris-

ingly small space. Of course, the method of connecting the implements drawn is also a factor in this respect.

11.—Belt Pulley: A pulley for belt work should be a part of the regular equipment.

12.—Plows: The plow should be adjustable to varying depths and widths. It is also an advantage to be able to lift one or more plows out of the ground, especially on hilly farms.

13.—Price: The price should not exceed \$1,500.

14.—Steering devices: Most modern tractors are equipped with a steering device which is of particular advantage in plowing. The stationary front axle with wheels swung on pivots, as in automobiles, is replacing the swinging axle on most modern machines.

This discussion on the construction of tractors would not be complete if we neglected to mention the Ford attachments. These attachments are all operated on the same principle. The rear wheels of car are removed and small pinions or cog-wheels are substituted. These mesh in cogs on the inside rim of large tractor wheels, which are supported on a frame of the Ford car. The speed is thus reduced from 20 miles per hour to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with correspondingly greater power.

The great difficulty with the use of these attachments seems to be the excessive heating of the engines. To offset this, special radiators, fans and oiling devices are supplied, but even when equipped with these, the engine becomes hot enough to cause most motor-car owners some concern. However, some users report fair success with these attachments.

In conclusion, the writer, while unwilling to express any definite opinion of the value of the tractor on our Quebec farms, ventures the following obser-

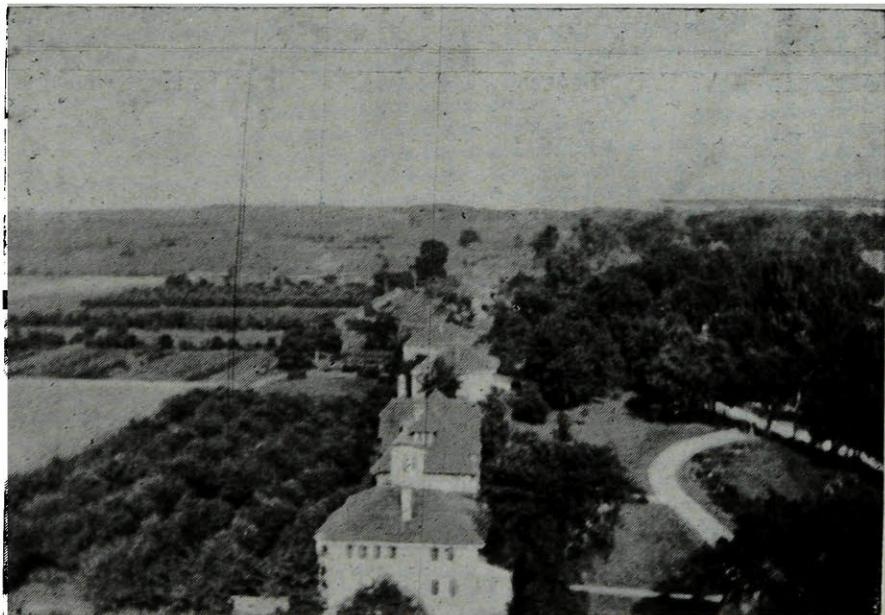
vations, resulting from a fairly close study of their use under similar conditions:—

First, that horse-power for horse-power, there can be no further doubt of the relative economy of the tractor over the horse. Were it as true to say that whatever the horse is able to accomplish might be done equally well by the tractor under existing conditions, the former would surely disappear. But experience has demonstrated that the tractor is not at all likely to displace horses entirely, but in the operation of farms in the future the tractor will supplement the horse or the horse will supplement the tractor, according to the preference or sentiment of the individual owner. And this brings us to that factor which more perhaps than any other will be the real test of the value and usefulness of the tractor of the future on any farm, namely, the individual ideas and abilities of the man who owns and operates one.

Second, whether a tractor shall be an economical investment or not for the owner will depend primarily upon the work which the tractor is required to do, and how well the tractor chosen is suited to this work. Theoretical and incongruous ideas must give way to practical consideration. The idea that a tractor may be equally useful and satisfactory drawing a gang plow or jaunting a load to market should be dismissed as impracticable.

Third, that out of the diversity of the present designs and from out of the *ruck* of the types now on the market one, two or more machines will emerge as the practical and successful tractors of the future under the test of actual and continuous field operations amidst the most general farm conditions.

In other words, the real economic practical tractor of the future will be that one which will meet fully the widest range of conditions and which will satisfy most fully a conservative and sane idea of what a tractor can and ought to be. Probably this tractor is already in existence waiting only to be discovered and accepted as such.



COTTAGE ROW.

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MAGAZINE

“Mastery for Service”

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Editorial

SPRING is with us once more. In its physical aspects it is the same old spring, characterized by the growing attractiveness of nature and the renewing and invigorating spirit which it seems to impart to all life. However, when we come to consider the national and also the worldwide problems which confront us this spring, we are met by conditions never met with before in the history of the world.

The war with its steady terrible

toll on human life and its enormous destruction of property still goes on. Europe seems to be a voracious whirlpool into which men and material from all parts of the world are being drawn to fight a grim and long battle to decide whether might or right shall issue victorious.

As a result of the continued progress of the war, the world is beginning to suffer from a shortage of food. It is in this last particular problem that we

meet with conditions so entirely new from those in other years. We have been informed by competent authorities that we are threatened in the near future by a World Famine. Accordingly it is our duty as agriculturists to do everything to increase our production of foodstuffs to ward off this threatened famine.

The farmer finds himself facing new problems also. Chief of these is the labour question. Another one is the problem of adapting his farm practices to the conditions of the time. Men are scarcer than ever they were, and the farmer must invest in more and larger labour saving machines. Not only must he invest in them, but he must also learn how to use them as economically as possible. In short, he must exercise more thought and better management than he ever did before.

As the farmer has new problems to deal with this spring so has everybody in every sphere of action. This all goes to show that the war is being felt here as well as in Europe. It is also a fact that unless everybody realizes this and directs his efforts toward overcoming the problems which come up, we are going to have a harder time to achieve victory than would be the case did everybody give his best and fullest support. This war, at last, has come to be one in which every man, woman and child can be of service to his or her country, at home as well as over at the front. It is better for the world at large that it should be this way, and that the sacrifice should be borne not only by those who have gone to face the enemy at the front, but by everybody.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

In these times the first thing we think of is the war, and, of course, we

here at Macdonald have to consider our relations to the war. The reduced number of staff and students, the increased responsibilities of the remaining individuals, the curtailing of some of our activities and the reorganization of the Macdonald College C.O.T.C. are all outcomes of this war.

The C.O.T.C.

The Macdonald College C.O.T.C. has completed its fourth year of existence. Its organization is being justified more and more as time goes on. The small number of students here this year has naturally reduced the strength of the Corps and possibly its activities as well. Nevertheless the unit has carried on faithfully all year. The value of our organization here to the war has been displayed every year when members have enlisted, some of them as qualified officers. The testimony of those who have enlisted is also evidence to its value and a justification of its existence. As in other years, an A certificate class has been conducted, and several students have qualified. The military examinations for the first year students will no doubt result in a large class of qualified N.C.O.'s. The organisation and equipment of the unit has reached a high standard during the past year and its efficiency in this respect is all that can be desired. The untiring industry and unselfish sacrifice of time and energy put forth by various members of the staff in order that the standard of efficiency in the corps might be maintained is an example and encouragement to all. They have done their duty well and deserve the commendation of everybody.

College Activities.

The task of keeping the various organizations running during the past year is one which has demanded some effort on the part of the students. Of

course, we do not regard the supporting of the organizations simply as a task. On the contrary, these organizations are for the students' own benefit and enjoyment, and they have supplied this during the past year. Nevertheless, owing to the small number of agricultural students present this year, and to the natural inexperience of some, it has required more effort and more application from the students than was the case when we had a larger number of students here. In spite of this, however, we have kept on with all activities, with the result that all have been benefitted by them.

The Athletic Association has had quite a successful year. The inter-class games have been a good means of giving rise to class and College spirit. Visits to outside places have been rather few in number this year, and some of the customary activities have been curtailed or dropped. This, however, is not to be wondered at when one considers the war and our small numbers.

The Literary and Debating Society has been active also. To this organization we owe the pleasure of many a social evening spent in the Assembly Hall.

The Y.M.C.A. has endeavoured to carry on its good work. We have had speakers from the College community, from Montreal, and from various distant parts of the world, and they have given us new ideas and new ideals.

Our governing body or Residence Committee, as it is called, has had a successful year. Our privilege of self-government has not been abused. On the whole, the students have been very well behaved during the past year, and have conducted themselves in a manner consistent with the times in which we are living. What cases of a dis-

ciplinary nature have come up have been dealt with fairly and satisfactorily.

We have done well this year with our College activities. Nevertheless, there is always room for improvement, and in the future years we should like to see a little more co-operation in the student body and a little more display of class and College spirit. An improvement in this respect would result in benefit to all.

THE 1918 SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN.

It was thought advisable to launch a subscription campaign for the Magazine in order to keep the circulation up to its maximum for the coming year. Several different plans were thought of, but the one chosen was one that demanded the interest of each and every student.

The student body was divided into teams consisting of from ten to twelve members to work together as one. Each team consisted of both boys and girls and all sat at one table in the dining hall. This arrangement was used in order that the different teams would be together to discuss the problems at stake and keep up the spirit of the work.

The teams were picked and the tables arranged by four members of the Magazine Board in such a way as to have all those to form a team that would work best together. With all these things arranged, the campaign was started at noon on Monday, March 18th, by three long blasts of the College whistle.

Our aim was to get one thousand subscriptions by six o'clock on the evening of April sixth. Our aim was high, and therefore we offered good prizes for the teams receiving the highest number of

subscriptions; four prizes were also offered to the four individual workers receiving the highest number of subscriptions.

The first week passed quickly with very little results, and during the second week the number of subscriptions received worked its way up to about two hundred. The third week came in and the number grew slowly, the results showing that all students were not giving the Magazine Board their full cooperation in the work. The last appeal made, on April 5th, aroused the necessary interest. The number of subscriptions grew rapidly the following day, which was final for the competition.

The final results at the close of the campaign showed that four hundred and twenty-four subscriptions had been added to the list.

A student body meeting was held in the Assembly Hall at 6.45 on Saturday evening, April 6th, to give out the final results and present the prizes to the various winning teams and individual workers. A musical program was also arranged.

Miss Russell presented the prizes to the winners. Two first prizes were awarded, one to the lady and one to the gentleman receiving the highest number of subscriptions.

The first prize, a sterling silver vase, for the lady receiving the highest number of subscriptions was won by Miss

W. E. Law, who brought in twenty-six subscriptions. The first prize for the gentleman, a silver Macdonald watch-fob, was won by Mr. W. A. Maw, who brought in fifty-three subscriptions.

The second individual prize, a ten-year subscription to Macdonald College Magazine was won by a lady, Miss M. C. Meldrum, who brought in twenty subscriptions.

The third individual prize, a five-year subscription to the Macdonald College Magazine, was also won by a lady, Miss D. Hawker, who brought in fifteen subscriptions.

The fourth prize, a five-year subscription to the Macdonald College Magazine, was also won by a lady, Miss E. Amaron, who brought in thirteen subscriptions.

The team winning the first prize, which was their photograph in the magazine and a five-year subscription to each member of the team, was team number twenty-one, which received eighty-four subscriptions.

Team number twelve won the second prize, a five-year subscription to each member of the team, and team number twenty-two won the third prize, a three-year subscription to each member of the team.

The campaign was a success, and by the present outlook a large number of subscriptions are still to come in, and we hope to see the number rise to over five hundred before the finish of the present College term.

AGRICULTURE.



Milking Machines

J. Vanderleck, Ch.E., Lecturer in Bacteriology.

MILKING machines are here to stay. Only a few years ago it was an item of news when a farmer invested in a milking machine, and his farm was a centre of interest to the neighbourhood. But the war has changed all this, and the milking machine has joined the cream separator and the sewing machine as one of the necessities of farm life.

The shortage of farm labour, due to war conditions, has been the milking machine's best friend. Unable to obtain the necessary milkers, farmers in despair bought milking machines, and found to their great surprise that the machines came up to requirements. It would be out of place to discuss all the once doubtful points. It is now a well known and established fact that cows do not object to machine milking; that the milk yield remains the same; that

the udders and teats of the cows are not injured, etc. Further, the time-saving is considerable, and the work of the few milkers in charge is less monotonous and disagreeable. For at least a dozen years these points have been the crucial ones on which the success or failure of a machine depended. Only as a secondary issue some investigators studied the bacterial content of machine-drawn milk and although usually ignored, their findings were very disconcerting. It was the popular idea that from the teat to the pail the milk was protected against outside contamination, and the machine milk had been accorded a good quality as a matter of course. Careful studies made after these first discouraging milk analyses showed that much infection came from stable air, which was sucked into the machines during the process of milking. A cotton

filter remedied this, but the high counts persisted. A further survey showed that the machine parts were not properly cleaned; that it was actually impossible to clean them properly and that the use of some disinfectant solution, in which the parts could be kept when not in use was necessary. Many different chemicals were tried, but considering that all real disinfectants were barred, little progress was possible.

A ten per cent salt solution containing one per cent chloride of lime is considered the best. This solution has to be renewed every third day, and the parts placed in it in such a way that the solution is in complete contact with them. Thus no air bubbles should remain in the tubes and other parts when submerged.

Faults in the machine, however, appear daily, and it would be a good policy for the manufacturers to maintain a staff of real experts to visit the farms regularly, test the milking machines and report all trouble to the main office. In this way the real weak point of a machine on active service could be detected.

About a year ago it was found that the main vacuum pipe of most machines were coated with bacteria. The air passing first through or over the milk was laden with small drops of milk which settled on the walls of the vacuum pipe, starting a luxuriant vegetation. Drops of condensation water from this pipe would contain millions of bacteria, adulterating the milk in the pails very badly.

At the present time investigations are being carried on to determine the best type of milking machine from a sanitary standpoint. Such investigations are necessarily slow, but the evidence seems to lead to the conclusion that bacterial content of milk increases with the amount of rubber parts in the machines. Rubber parts are difficult to clean. Even the best rubber will crack, providing the bacteria with excellent feeding grounds. As soon as manufacturers realize this point for themselves they will probably concentrate their energies on rubber substitutes. If the rubber can be entirely eliminated from the machines their usefulness will be greatly increased.

Summer Management of the Dairy Cow

AS a rule the dairy cow is sadly neglected, while she is on pasture. Sad to say, most farmers think that as long as a cow has a good pasture, she should enjoy ideal conditions, and with such advantages, the farmer considers that she should be unable to do otherwise than to produce her highest possible amount of milk. One of the saddest and most common follies of our present day farmer is that during the busy summer season he thinks he has no time to spend in caring for his cows.

The question which so frequently

arises is, whether or not it pays to feed grain to milk producing cows while they are on pasture. Why question this point? It certainly does pay, and it pays very well indeed. It would be foolish to feed grain to a poor producing cow, and it would be still more absurd to have such an animal in the herd.

Grain should be fed at all times to average as well as to high-producing cows for several reasons: it increases the milk production of each animal and it also enables her to store up energy for use when it is required. It would be

absolutely impossible to keep a high-producing animal up to her proper standard if she had to depend upon pasture alone. As has been formerly intimated, the poor producing animal, that does not pay for her feed is detrimental rather than beneficial to the herd; all such animals should be removed from the herd as soon as it is possible to do so. On the other hand, the average producer pays for her grain and not only does she pay for it in milk, but it has an influence upon her milk-flow throughout the season, thereby lengthening her lactation period. The long lactation period, for the young heifer, is very essential, the first period has a decided influence upon the after lactation periods of her life. This is a result of good feeding throughout the summer months. Thus the cow is able to store up a considerable quantity of surplus nutrients which she has available, and is able to utilize this stored up energy in the manufacture of milk when the feed in the pasture gets low.

Many experiments dealing with summer feeding have been carried out. The following are the results of feeding grain to Jersey and Guernsey cattle while on pasture:

Produced 20 pounds of milk daily when fed 3 lbs. grain.

Produced 25 pounds of milk daily when fed 4 lbs. grain.

Produced 30 pounds of milk daily when fed 5½ lbs. grain.

Produced 35 pounds of milk daily when fed 7 lbs. grain.

Produced 40 pounds of milk daily when fed 9 lbs. grain.

Holsteins, Ayrshires and Shorthorns:
Producing 25 pounds of milk daily when fed 3 lbs. grain.
Producing 30 pounds of milk daily when fed 4 lbs. grain.

Producing 35 pounds of milk daily when fed 5½ lbs. grain.

Producing 40 pounds of milk daily when fed 7 lbs. grain.

Producing 50 pounds of milk daily when fed 9 lbs. grain.

Thus it costs six extra pounds of grain or, in other words, twelve cents, to produce twenty-five extra pounds of milk, which is equivalent to seventy-five cents. Corn silage may be fed along with grain and often gives better results than grain alone. The above tables should be sufficient to prove that it pays to feed cows while they are on pasture.

An ideal pasture for milk producing cows is one of the most valuable possessions which a farmer can have. One of the first requirements of a good pasture is a luxuriant growth of nourishing vegetation with plenty of shade and underbrush as well as a permanent supply of fresh water. Feed is essential for the maintenance of the animal as well as for milk production. Shade is very beneficial as a protection from flies. But the valuation of water cannot be over-estimated when we come to realize that milk contains 87.1 per cent. of water.

Many experiments have been carried out with regard to the water consuming ability of cows, both dry and in milk. The following was an experiment with Chief Josephine. When she was in a dry state she consumed only 14.7 pounds of water daily. When she was producing 103.3 pounds of milk she consumed 307 pounds or 30.7 gallons of water daily. This goes to show the necessity of water for milk-producing cows. The forcing of a cow to drink water by chemicals, however, does not increase milk production.

Flies are responsible for a big decline in milk-flow. Those most common are the stable and horn-flies, the latter being the most troublesome. Cows may be sprayed for these pests to some advantage; probably the best is the prevention as far as possible by reducing their birth-rate. As the eggs are laid in fresh manure, preferably horse manure, it might be advisable to keep the manure pit tightly screened, and the stables, dark and well sprayed with kerosene, or with some other disinfectant.

When flies are at their worst, it might be well to supplement pasture with small amounts of corn ensilage. If, however, a paddock with a luxuriant growth is available, the cows might be turned into this during the night; as the flies are less troublesome then.

Therefore we must do our utmost, let

it cost what it may, to keep up the milk-flow during this period. Once a cow drops below her standard production it is hard to bring her up to it again. Hence, it is profitable and possible to keep up the flow during the summer months.

To sum up the situation as briefly as possible, the requirements for good summer management may be stated thus: Give the cow a good pasture with plenty of shade and water available; feed grain and ensilage as seen fit in order to keep an even flow of milk; precaution should be taken to guard against flies, and at all times give the cow very careful attention, because the farmer depends upon the cow for his livelihood. "Feed the cow, and she will feed you."

O. C. B., Agr. '21.

"Sow Good Seed"

AT the present time when we are faced with probably the most critical period of the food situation, it is the plain duty of every farmer to do his utmost to obtain maximum production of those crops which supply food for human consumption. Among such crops wheat takes about the most prominent position. We must produce that invaluable cereal in sufficient quantities to supply our men at the front, our Allies and ourselves with food.

In order to obtain maximum yields, too much care and attention cannot be paid to the quality of seed we sow. Unless we start with good seed, the grain crop is bound to be of low yield, and, in some cases, we may get no crop.

First of all, pay due attention to the variety to which the seed belongs. Some varieties of wheat which are entirely unsuitable for certain sections of the

country will adapt themselves to other sections where soil and climatic conditions are entirely different. The farmer should make himself acquainted with those varieties that are known to produce maximum yields in his particular section of the country and bearing in mind his duty to his country and to himself he should procure seed of none other but those particular varieties. It is important that his seed be as pure as to variety as is possible, because the impurities, if any, may belong to a variety or varieties which are wholly unsuitable to that section of the country, and they would thus not only produce a poor yield themselves, but materially affect the yield of the main crop by acting as weeds in robbing the plants of the desired amount of moisture and plant food, both necessary to the growth of plants. If seed is obtained from a

reliable source such as the Dominion Seed Branch, the farmer receives a guarantee that the seed delivered to him is of a certain purity as to variety.

Great care should be exercised that no seed is sown which is contaminated with weed seeds. Weeds are among the worst enemies of the agriculturist. They injure a crop mainly by depriving it of sunlight, moisture and plant food. Owing to the nature of the crop it is practically impossible to eradicate weeds from a field of wheat. Not only do the weeds affect the field in which they germinated, but in time they bear seeds which generally possess wonderful means of being easily distributed in all directions. In this way practically the whole farm is quickly infested with weeds of types which, perhaps, never existed there before. The planting of weed infested grain is one of the easiest ways of spreading weeds from one section of the country to another. This spread of weeds could be easily checked by the farmers paying closer attention, and giving more thought to the quality of seed they sow. Weeds affect the crop in another way in that weed seeds are mixed with the grain in harvesting. The quality of the grain is thus reduced and this results in poor cash returns.

Wheat seed should be large and plump and exhibit as much uniformity in size as possible. Experiments have been conducted at many stations which clearly prove that larger crops are obtained when large seed is sown than when smaller seed is used. This is especially the case on poor land. The larger seed contain a greater amount of nourishment for the embryo than does the smaller seed, with the result that the plants germinating from the former get a better start in life than do those from the latter. Given favourable con-

ditions, however, it is quite possible that small seed would give quite as large a yield as the larger seed obtained from the same head of wheat.

Before sowing it is advisable to treat wheat seed in such a way as to eliminate all small and undeveloped grains, which possibly have no germinating ability, and also to remove weed seeds and diseased grains in case there are any present. The seed should be passed through a fanning mill, or wheat grader, or both. The wheat grader consists mainly of a cylindrical screen of perforated sheet metal, which is kept revolving. After screening it is a safe plan to treat the seed to ensure the elimination of diseased grain. The two forms of smut, loose smut and stinking smut, are common diseases of wheat. As loose smut is not very destructive, it is seldom advisable to resort to the treatment for this disease which consists in immersing the seed successively in cold water for four hours and in water at 133 deg. F. for five minutes. Since this treatment affects the germinability of the seed, one-half more seed per acre is required when it is practised. On the other hand it is important that the seed should undergo the treatment for stinking smut. If seed, contaminated with this disease is planted, the smut spores germinate with the grain in which they are contained and the resulting wheat crop will be infested with the disease and practically ruined. The treatment for the disease is as follows:—

The seed, after being screened, is immersed in cold water. The smut balls, if present, will rise to the surface and can be skimmed off. The seed should then be sprinkled with or immersed in a solution of one pound of formalin in 50 gallons of water. Instead of formalin, bluestone or copper sulphate solution may be used, in which case the seed

is immersed for ten minutes in a solution of one pound of copper sulphate in five gallons of water. After immersion, the seed is allowed to stand for about ten minutes in a bag or basket to drain, then spread and dried.

There are other points, not mentioned here, which should be borne in mind in the selection of wheat seed, but if more attention was paid to seed according to the above directions, it would help to alleviate the present food situation.—E. F. S. S., Agr. '21.

Seed Production for the Amateur

A. J. Logsdail, B.S.A., Ass't Dom. Horticulturist,

AT a time like the present, when the cry throughout the world is for greater production in all the necessary food materials for man, it is well to remember that it is just as necessary to maintain the basis of this production, if the extra effort is to result in increasing our total output; in fact, it is a self-evident truth that if the labour available is becoming more limited, the material to be employed should be of as good a quality as is possible in order that this deficiency may be offset.

Material may be said to include both the seed to be sown and the machinery to be used in growing it. The great scarcity of labour has compelled us to adopt and greatly develop the use of mechanical power; this enormous development would not have occurred had it not been for the dire need of whole nations for food. Can it be said, however, that as much attention has been paid to the equally important need of maintaining (and where possible) of improving the quality of the seed to be grown?

The advantage that might be derived from the use of mechanical power, where formerly manual labour was available, is in many instances neutralized and in many others more than neutralized by the sowing of poor seed.

For some time past the people of this

country have been warned, both in the press and by means of literature disseminated by the Government, that the sources from which we had formerly obtained our seed were now partially or wholly incapable of supplying our needs and that it had now become imperative that we make endeavour to supply our own needs where possible. The effect of these warnings has prompted a number of men to undertake the comparatively new line of work of growing crops for seed purposes, but everyone possessing a garden can to a large extent supplement the available supply of seed without materially reducing the amount of produce available for consumption, and will at the same time considerably add to their knowledge of Horticulture, and to the fundamental principles underlying its success.

It has been proved that generally speaking, the seed produced in a given locality will give better results when grown in that area (or other localities possessing similar climatic or soil conditions) than seed introduced from countries where the conditions are materially different. Seed has a tendency to acclimatise itself, and this may be largely accounted for by the fact that in any given number of plants grown, some will develop to a considerably

greater extent than others, the conditions of growth proving more suitable to some than to others. It would only be reasonable therefore to expect that the thrifty, vigorous plants would produce seed in greater quantity than those plants that failed to attain their full development. The seed saved from such a crop would therefore contain a greater proportion of seed from plants that had proved best adapted to the conditions of growth.

There are a number of our annual crops from which seed can be readily obtained during the same season as the seed is sown, such as peas, beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, spinach, lettuce, and radish; those crops that require the whole of our short northerly seasons to reach a condition of growth suitable for consumption, such as beets, carrots, turnip, celery, onion, etc., are classed as biennial crops, and seed can only be obtained by selecting choice specimens at the close of the season, and carefully storing them for planting the following spring. Three sound and well-formed roots of beet, carrot or turnip, will produce enough seed for any small garden, presuming that only two of the three roots grew successfully.

There is one phase of this work that must be borne in mind, and that is the liability of many of these crops when in flower to be crossed by bees and other insects with similar crops of possibly another variety. As the majority of our standard varieties are the result of careful breeding and selection, it cannot be expected that seed resulting from one variety crossed with another, and therefore containing the elements, both good and bad, of both these varieties, will give as good results as the pure seed of either of them. There

are, however, some crops that are termed self-fertile, such as the legumes, the peas and beans, that will produce pure seed without any or very little possibility of crossing by foreign pollen.

To overcome this danger of crossing, an arrangement might be devised whereby a small portion of the variety that succeeds best may be allowed to remain in the ground to go to seed, or by sowing seed of only one variety of such crops as lettuce, radish or spinach, also by planting three roots of the same variety of carrot, beet or turnip, or three heads of one variety of cabbage.

However, one may be surrounded by several other gardeners all equally desirous of producing some home-grown seed. It would then be advisable to hold a council, not of war, but a "Council for Better Production," and decide to grow one variety of any given crop, or perhaps it would be better still to delegate to each the duty of growing enough seed of one crop for the needs of the several members of such a council or community. By some such arrangement those who are desirous of helping the great work of production and at the same time maintaining the necessary means of carrying on this work, could be reasonably sure of obtaining pure seed. Moreover, as one must be ever watchful for possible sources of contamination, a dozen eyes would see further afield than one pair could hope to; and perhaps the greatest benefit of all would be the fostering of mutual interest, co-operation, and happy rivalry in the oldest and still the greatest of man's occupations, the tending of a garden.

"When Adam delved and Eve span
"Who was then the gentleman."

Grow Strawberries

It is my object in this article to give, somewhat in detail, the culture of one fruit that can be grown intensively. This fruit is the strawberry. It gives large yields and is one of the few fruits that can be grown successfully in the Province of Quebec. In the great crisis we are passing through now, on account of the war, it is everybody's duty to increase production in some way. Our increased production is not going to come from increased acreage (we haven't got the labour for that) but from more intensive farming. The strawberry can be grown in small gardens, just as well as vegetables, and in this way the amateur is able to help in this campaign for greater production.

Location; Soil Selection and Preparation.

Strawberries are adapted to a wide range of soils and climatic conditions. A light soil, retentive of moisture and moderately fertile gives better results than a cold compact clay. The plants do not only thrive better on the lighter soils, but they give greater crops of larger and sweeter berries. If the danger from late spring frosts is very great in your locality, an elevation will prove much safer than bottom lands.

Thorough cultivation of the land is absolutely essential for the best results. Hoed crops leave the soil in a good textural condition and also free from weeds. This is just what we want for strawberries. Deep fall plowing followed by spring cultivation makes the soil fine and mellow.

It is impossible to make soil too rich for strawberries. A heavy application of well rotted manure will be found to be very valuable for this crop.

Obtaining Plants, Planting and Time of Planting.

Plants may be obtained from any nurseryman or possibly from a near-by grower. Plants with small crowns, moderate growth of leaves, and an abundant growth of fibrous roots are desirable. If selecting plants from an established plantation, runners from the previous year's growth which have not borne fruit should be selected. When the plants are dug, they should be immediately heeled in or the tender roots will be injured by the sun. On receiving plants from a distance, they should also be heeled in. Before planting, the roots should be trimmed back to about one-third their length, the dead leaves removed and only two or three green leaves allowed to remain in order to check too rapid transpiration.

Spring planting is generally preferable in this province, as the soil and weather conditions are more favourable at this time of the year. An early crop may be obtained by placing the plants in pots the first summer and plunging both pots and plants into the earth. In the fall the plants are removed from the pots, with a ball of earth adhering to their roots, and planted into the desired location. If the plants are selected and planted the same fall they will need winter protection, cultural care during the ensuing summer, followed by a second winter's protection before any fruit is obtained.

Previous to planting or setting, the ground should be marked both ways, and the plants set at the intersection of the lines. The roots of the plants must be kept moist and a pail with a little water to put them in will be found convenient. A trowel or a narrow spade

may be used to make the hole for setting. When the plant is placed in the hole the soil should be packed firmly around it to prevent the roots drying out. No plant requires more care in transplanting than the strawberry. The crown should be just even with the surface of the ground, for if planted too deeply it is liable to rot, and if too shallow, the roots will dry out.

There are two methods of planting out strawberries, each of which depends on the proposed system of training. The first system is planting in hills. Culture in the hills give large stalwart plants. This system, however, is only valuable on a small scale to make a fine display. The other system is planting in matted rows three or four feet apart and the plants fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the rows. When the runners start to grow they are either placed where you want them to grow or allowed to run at will. By the time they will be coming into fruiting they will have formed a continuous matted row.

Treatment From Time of Setting Until After Fruiting.

Good cultivation, by frequent and timely stirring of the soil, is essential. The extermination of grass and weeds after the crop has become established is a slow and expensive operation. Cultivation should begin as soon as plants are set and continued, as often as necessary, until fall. Fruiting lessens plant growth. Flowers should therefore be removed the first years to secure strong plants.

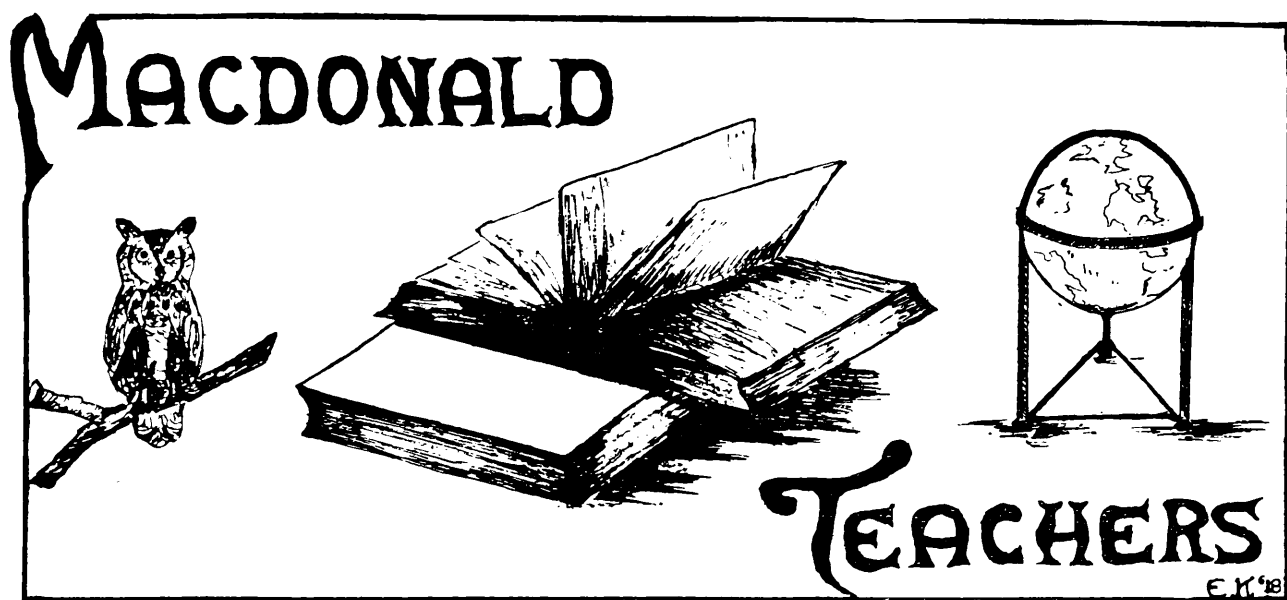
In this climate it is necessary to protect plants in the winter. Coarse hay or straw is generally used and both give satisfactory results. Over mulching should be avoided, for it is as bad as not mulching at all. Mulching prevents heaving out of the plants by frost in the spring, protects them from the frost, and keeps the fruit clean. After danger from frost is over the mulch is removed and placed between the rows. No further treatment is necessary except to pull the larger weeds.

It generally does not pay to keep the same patch of strawberries more than two years. Weeds get in and crowd out the plants and, anyway, old plants are not high producers.

Varieties and Yields.

Some of the best varieties for the province are as follows: Bederwood for early fruit; Senator Dunlop and Ophelia for medium early; and Brandy Wine for late.

The average yield of strawberries per acre is seven to eight thousand quarts. Much larger yields than these have been heard of, but this is sufficient to show the enormous yields that can be obtained. For a small garden patch a plot 20 x 20 will be sufficient to supply a family of five persons with berries every day during the strawberry season, besides some for canning. The fruit will be fresh and juicy and it will be more patriotic to eat strawberries grown in your own garden than to eat bananas or oranges which are grown in the south and have to be imported.—J. W. S., '20.



The Use of Piers Plowman Series in Rural Schools

IT has been assented at various times and in various places by teachers, that the subject matter in the Piers Plowman Series is not, in the strictest sense of the word, historical. This is in a way true, but on the other hand it must be pointed out that many of the ideals and aims of history teaching are fostered by the subject matter, to which these teachers object strenuously. Again, this is only true in the case of a few isolated stories in the books of the lower grades. The majority *are* historical and therefore these books do in reality rightly belong in the course of study in history.

It is the purpose of this article to outline briefly how these books may be used to advantage in the course of study. A teacher has the right to expect that each child will be supplied with one just as they would their geographies or any other necessary textbook.

First, let us consider the book that is used in grade three. It is in this book that some teachers claim (and they are correct) that stories and characters are for the most part, mythical and of an

imaginary past. They cite such stories as those of early Romans or Greeks, but in doing so, lose sight of the most important feature of the book, namely the illustrations. They are, on the other hand not mythical in their detail, but for most part the result of a very careful examination of historical material of that day that has been handed down to us intact.

It is also claimed that details of stories are omitted in this book, which is very true, but with good results. The teacher should center her work about the *pictures*, for they are true to life of that day, serve to kindle imagination of the child as no story of the past possibly could do, and so fulfil the first aim of history teaching—to create an interest in the past. This can only be accomplished if the teacher will have class study the picture carefully, comment briefly upon the detail—i.e., compare the homes, the clothing, the customs, the weapons of warfare, the boats, etc., with those of present day, and generation, and encourage children to offer impressions made by picture. Then let the teacher assign as some seat work

for the children, the drawing of some of the simpler parts of the illustration or even let them silently read what there is of the story. This will enable the teacher, not only to proceed with the next lesson, but also to have her class apply the lesson already taught.

In books used in grades four and five, the stories become longer, there are fewer pictures and in general may be said to be historically true. In handling the material in these grades, methods are open to the teacher—to present the story orally—to use book as a supplementary reader or to use both methods in same lesson. All are possible in a rural school, and it would be advisable for the teacher to vary her method from time to time and thereby lend greater interest to the work and not become addicted to one particular method.

If the story be told or presented orally by teacher, it should be related as vividly as possible and to more than one grade. It should be carefully summarized on the blackboard, and in grade five especially, geography should lend a hand to show location of plans of story. This would mean that a map must be used freely. Pupils may be asked to reproduce the story, but in a rural school it would perhaps be better to have grades thus employed, write a short composition. Again, the teacher would be able to get on with other work and her class would be well employed.

If the books be considered supplementary readers, the teacher has the same task as in a reading lesson. The class should pause, discuss the subject matter, make use of the wall map, and teacher should by means of good questions, be assured that potent points of the lesson are appreciated. This method takes more time than may be usually

obtainable and should be used rarely and with care. It tends to disturb other children at work because of the general discussion bound to ensue as a result of the lesson.

The last of three alternatives mentioned, is I think, the most adaptable to rural school classroom work. If the combination method be followed, it means that the teacher merely assigns a few questions for pupils to answer by means of reading. That some of more difficult words should be explained and pupils allowed to read **silently** the story of the day. This is merely preparation for the oral or written part of the lesson that is to follow. After a reasonable amount of time has been allowed for the children to acquire the thought, then the teacher should come back to class and question them on their efforts. Perhaps instead of the reproduction, occasionally the teacher may assign written work.

The advantage of this method to the teacher and class both from theoretical and practical viewpoint, are manifold. The children are sent to books to obtain information and use such information afterwards. The children are tested on their ability to get and give information. From the teacher's viewpoint it means that in a history lesson of twenty minutes for grade four or five, she has been able to find seat work for at least ten of them that will be spent profitably.

The remaining *Piere Plowman* book is used in grade seven. Although this grade is not found in average rural schools, still it may be pointed out that purpose of this number of series is only to supplement the text in English History used in the same grade. No attempt should be made to use subject matter in *Piers Plowman* here until the

corresponding chapter has been covered in other book of grade. Any of the materials of this book might be treated, in one of the ways already suggested for grades four and five.

A good text is always desired by a teacher in a rural school because of the

number of classes she may have to conduct at one and same time. The Piers Plowman series leave little to be desired in this respect, so the work and interest in history through the fifth year of school should not be in doubt.

—J. G. Thompson.

Signs of Rain

Professor A. W. Kneeland.

THERE are many who never seem to see anything in the heavens above or on earth beneath, that betokens the coming of rain, although the ordinary farmer is usually a better weather prophet than the professional weather-man, who furnishes the daily hints to the newspapers.

Observation and experience will make a successful weather prophet of almost any intelligent man, who may make use of his knowledge for his own good or for that of his neighbours, for ability to foresee the coming of rain is, for the farmer especially, not to be lightly valued.

Let me, first of all, lay down a few negative laws, for there is much rubbish to be cleared away.

In the first place, a change of moon, from one quarter to another, has nothing whatever to do with the weather; and in the second place, the fact that the moon will "hold water" or not, will not make one drop more or less of rain for the days to come, although it is a fact that the new moon's position in relation to the sun, makes it appear less upright during the dry months of summer than during the wet months of autumn.

With these two bits of rubbish cleared away, we may mention some of the more common signs of rain in this country:—

1. The wind blowing from south-west to north-east through east, is a sign of rain in these latitudes.

2. Two strata of clouds, one moving easterly and the other westerly, betoken rain, as this shows a movement of water-laden air against a colder stratum, which will bring about condensation and, probably, rainfall.

3. Long stretches of low-lying stratus clouds, near the horizon in the west at night, before or near sunset, betoken rain.

4. Angry red clouds in the west, at or near sunset, usually promise rain, and often wind.

5. A gray, mottled sky during the evening is often the fore-runner of rain on the following day.

6. A clear sunrise, followed by a shut-down of cloud, is considered a sign of rain.

7. A display of Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) on several successive evenings, is almost certain to be followed by rain.

8. A perfectly clear day following a period of rainy weather, is called a "weather breeder," and is often followed by rain.

9. A reddish bank of cloud on the western horizon at sunset, followed by a turning to a dark blue, is a sign of rain.

10. The sun's dropping into a dark

bank of cloud just at sunset is usually followed by rain.

11. A red show of clouds in the east at or about sunrise betokens rain.

12. A ring round the sun or moon is almost a "sure sign" of rain.

13. The western sky, being partly cloudy at sunset, if crossed with leaden streaks vertically, announces the coming of rain and wind.

14. The turning up of the lower side of the leaves of deciduous trees in a gentle wind, tells of coming rain.

15. An unusual amount of condensation on the outside of jugs of cool water is often a sign of rain.

16. The low flight of martins and swallows is usually indicative of rain.

17. Flies and gnats are often more troublesome just before a rain.

18. Fowls of various kinds are often seen "oiling their feathers" before a rain.

19. Certain birds, especially robins and cuckoos, are wont to keep up a cheerless song before a rain, particularly if the weather has been unusually dry.

20. R.R. whistles and bells are heard more plainly at long distances before rain.

21. The phenomenon called "dry rain," which seems to be more or less visible exudation of moisture from the soil, is considered a sign of rain.

22. "Old Betty" always knows that it is going to rain when her "rheumatiz" begins to be unusually troublesome; and she is rarely deceived.

Finally, of the many other "signs of rain," I mention that which may be nearly always relied upon; namely, a sky overcast from horizon to horizon by a dull, lead-grey sheet of cloud, through which the sunlight but feebly penetrates.

SECTION "A."

Section A. have Dunn all this; on a Bright and Bresee day, they set Bates for a Fox, in a Field near the Brook, which flowed past the Brown Cookie Booth by the Burbank, beside which the Carpenter swung his Dumbell and raced his Ford up and down to the Cross-roads, where England raised her banner without Flaws. Underneath the folds of this Donald Cameron the Freedman, and the Clarke from Cleland talk-

ed about the drive to Berlin(d) and the Bryce each had to pay. Just then Amaron, Bryant and Blinn rushed up chasing a Fowl(ie) and trying to Cooper. Adulman, wishing to show he had had a chicken for breakfast, strolled up still carrying a Cunningham. Echenberg told Astroff that she could throw a Fiegenboom at Bradley and Drenna but Beattie said, 'Bechervaise (bet your vase) you couldn't hit them.'

SECTION "B."

Gee! What a procession it was when Section "B" travelled to Hingston in Ireland. On the way (G)william, the son and Keller met ((t)william, the Miller, with a bad Goff (cough), who sold them Graham bread. Farther up the Hill a Hawker, gay with a red Hood, stood watching Harris, Kirby and MacEwen making Hay(es). Gordon, who was Higgins'son and Louis who was Jacks'son were scrapping over some

Hazel nuts. When the party reached the Friedman Hotel at Lanskail, the landlord, MacKinnon, showed them a brood of newly-Hatch(ed) Easter chicks. On entering the Hall a book entitled, "What Katie Did," attracted their attention. Being hungry, they called out, "Hay, there!" upon which a Fowler Rose and called to the maid, a perfect Jewell, to put the Kettyle on. In the corner we espied with Gladys (glad eyes) a table set for supper

SECTION "C."

Great Scott! Is it Wright for a Simps'son who is Rich to Read while he eats Rice.

The Moore I thought about this, the Moore puzzled I became, so I decided to have a consultation of the wise and otherwise people of Section "C." The following questions arose for discussion:

I.—Should a family burn 20 or Mortons of coal per year?

II.—Is Richard'son Rodger a wiser boy than Thomp'son?

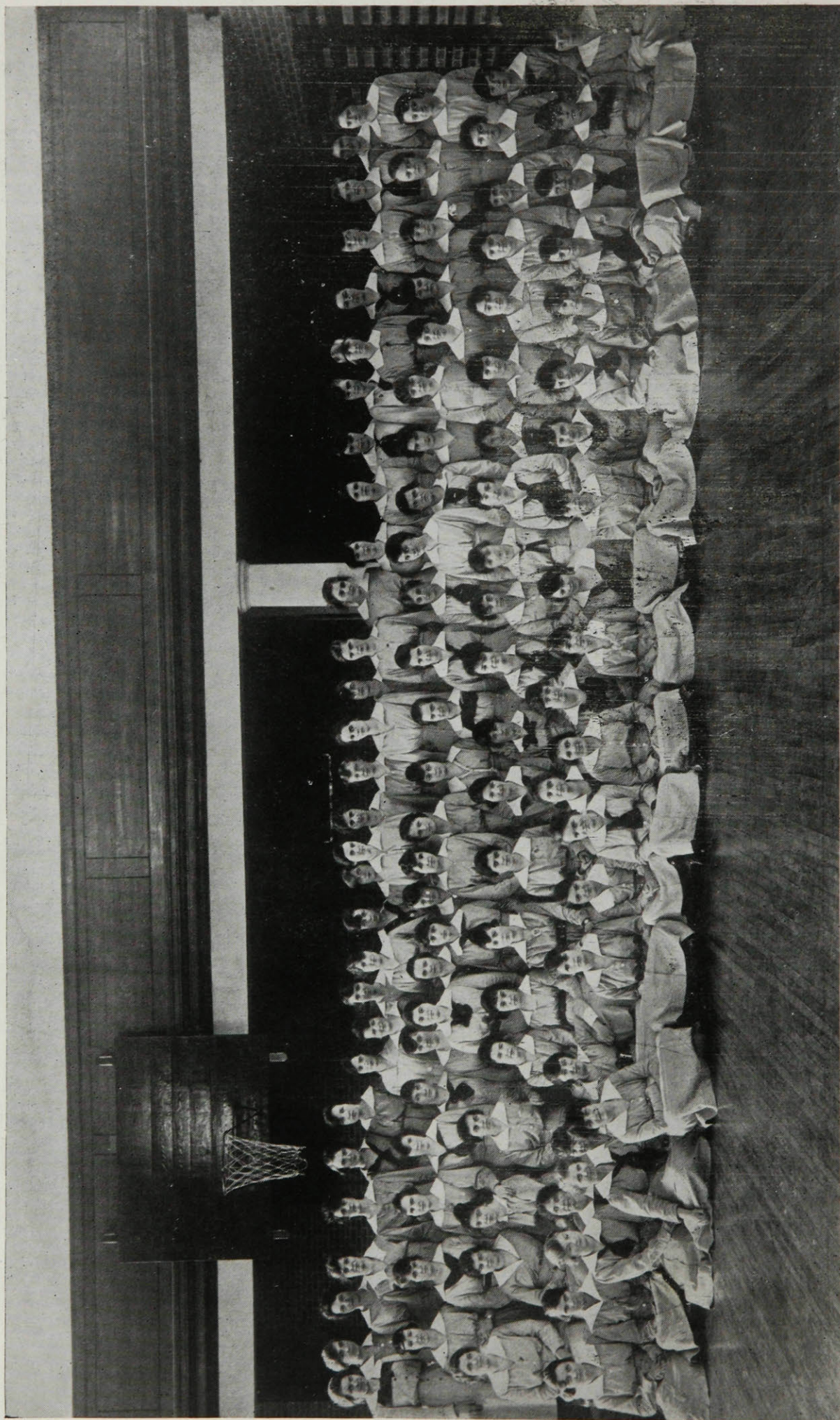
III.—Did Perry Row-land on his way to the North Pole.

IV.—Why does Sly Polysuk her thumb?

V.—Woodman shop at Ogilvy's without Silver?

The gathering was very uncomfortable, when they discovered there was in their midst, a descendant of the famous Wat Tyrrell, who was responsible for the disappearance of William Rufus. On leaving this Prender looked Gastly, and it sent Shandoof her base, we were Sor (l) cy to have to send her to a hospital Ward. It would have been better, if they had Check-ter.

Pringle heaved a Sigh(mington), but Ferdinian beat it to the Park(inson) and Pat-(h)-er-son ran after her. Ritchie brought the meeting to a close, and neither Ratner mouse disturbed the meeting.



MODEL TEACHERS.

MODEL CLASS SONGS.

There once was a bunch of girls,
 Who teachers resolved to be,
 So they came to dear old M-A-C
 To learn from the powers that be.
 You know "Everybody means you
 And we're sure before we're thru,
 We'll make a name for Class '18,
 That will honor the gold and green.

Chorus—

Oh, we're Model teachers training at
 Macdonald,
 Oh! M-a-c-d-o-n-a-l-d.
 With aims and preparations all pre-
 sented,
 By Brown and Coffman, and Dodge
 and Kirchwey;
 Oh, we hope you'll see there's method
 in our madness,
 Before with gladness, we graduate.

O Models! O Models! do not delay,
 O Models! O Models! no time to play,
 There's manual training to be done,
 And not only that but French ex-
 ercises.
 O Models! O Models don't waste
 your time.

How can you idle so?
 You're a wonderful class—
 If you don't fail, you'll pass.
 O Models, O Models, O!

What is the matter with Model
 Class of 1918?

It's a sure fact that we all will pass
 in June '18.

What's the use of studying,
 When we know we'll all get through?
 So, here's for a good old time girls,
 With nothing to do.

Will we forget the Assembly Hall
 Once a year,
 Each poor victim waiting his call
 From Dr. Steacy in the rear;
 Then again that drawing,
 With cutting mixed between,
 All stuck together with a "Pot de
 de colle"
 And plasticene.

Tell me what do students learn
 In room 111?
 There it is that we are told
 Teachers go to heaven.
 Down the hall we find out
 Just how the world is made;
 Then we proceed up above,
 To the Doh, Me, Soh, parade.

Chins in, chest out, you're not delft,
 Left and right divide,
 Here's a chance to distinguish your-
 self,

When I'm here to guide.
 "That's all roobish,
 "You had better sit down.
 "This noise must cease at once! At
 once!
 "It's a quarter if you're out of your
 room."



ELEMENTARY TEACHERS (Spring)

THAT AWFUL STORM.

“What can that noise be?” said Alice
to Peggy,

Poking their heads out from under the
covers.

“It must be the wind,” said one to the
other,

As they gazed all about in horrible
wonder.

“The room by a magic hand seems to
be touched.

For there’s snow on the chairs and
snow on the floor,

It even has drifted as far as the door,
I never have seen such a sight before.”

So up they jumped and grabbed hold
of their blankets,

Ran for a bucket, a shovel and broom.

And set to work in that freezing room,

Which they thought they’d be able to
clean quite soon.

“But alas! and alack! our labours are
useless.

We will have to get help.” “Oh! yes.
That is plain.”

So to Room 132, in a hurry, they came,
And called, “Hurry up! come and help
in the game.”

The three friends in need, hurried into
their jackets,

And, being very good-natured, set to
work with a will.

The buckets were emptied, but yet they
would fill.

It’s a wonder those girls didn’t all take
a chill.

When the breakfast-bell rang, those
girls five in number,

Were all just as hungry as five bears
could be.

So in future, my friends, we hope you’ll
agree,

That to closing your windows you al-
ways will see.

D.J.B. & D.A.H., '18.



The Elementary Teachers' Initiation of 1918

NOT a word had been said, but the very atmosphere seemed filled with an indescribable something, "What was it?" Groups of girls stood talking to gether in the corridors during their spare time, lessons were prepared from day to day, and evidently everything was as usual.

On that fateful evening of February twelfth, a notice was put on the bulletin Board requesting the students of the Elementary Section to meet in the reception room at 6.45 for the purpose of electing officers for the Athletic Association. Every one of us went. The business having been disposed of, we were on the point of walking out again when the doors burst open and—oh horrors! The dreadful sight that met our eyes.—Everything was a rush and a scramble; shrieks made the corridors ring; we had a confused vision of painted faces and streaming hair for a moment, and then—darkness—these wild creatures had seized and blind-folded us.

We were led and shoved along, walking over long flat places until you bumped into something and were kindly informed that those were stairs, and that it was customary to go *up* stairs when you came to them. Strange that they failed to mention the fact until we had bumped into them. At last, after stumbling blindly along and taking wild leaps into space when there was no space to leap into, we arrived at the Gymnasium and were seated in a semi-circle to listen to the rules, composed especially for us, by the obliging Seniors.

The Seniors were certainly enough to strike admiration and awe to the heart of the boldest "Freshie." They were clothed in long white robes with

wonderful peaked hats that might have been chosen because they were so becoming, but for the fact that these Seniors were above all vanity; and they promptly proceeded to extinguish any tiny spark of vanity that we might possess, by reading to us the aforesaid "Rules." They talked about green things until we felt ourselves turning into cabbages, pumpkins and the like. They warned us against blowing out the electric lights as such attempts might result in weak lungs! In fact they plainly pointed out how much we did not know and how very little we did know. Then we came before these majestic Seniors and, after humbly washing our hands, we signed our names to the important document.

We were then blindfolded again and hurried down, down, down to Hades, we were told. There was a slight comfort for us in the fact that, if that was where we were bound for, we were not going alone, as the painted warriors, and even the majestic Seniors, seemed to be coming along too. At various points in our journey, we were served refreshments which were "not the kind we have at home!" They gave us a teaspoonful of mustard and one of *worms*. Then we reached a terrible place; shrieks sounded from all sides, and we were shoved into heat that was not at all pleasant. But they did not leave us there. They took us on another long journey, going up this time, and we reached the gymnasium once more. There we did many wonderful stunts, such as drawing a pig blindfolded and riding in an aeroplane. We found out later that the aeroplane was a square of wood upon which we were placed and then raised by the Samsons among our captors. Our faces were smeared with

molasses and bits of white cotton, artistically stuck on to complete the effect; and last, but not least, we rolled peanuts across the floor with our noses.

After our stunts were satisfactorily accomplished, we gathered together and gave cheers, which the walls of the building echoed back to us as they have echoed to our predecessors in the past, and as we expect they will echo in the future.

We parted to meet again at ten p.m.

for the crowning feature of the evening.

We were served refreshments in the rooms of some of the Model students. It was a feast in every sense of the word. We did not part until darkness compelled us to seek our rooms and, as we separated, we felt as though we had gained many friends. The experiences of the evening were many and thrilling and the memory of them will remain with us ever.

A. F. H., '18.



THE SNOWSHOERS OF THE MAGAZINE BOARD



The Importance of Milk as a Food

THERE are few people in this country who fully realize the valuable properties of milk as a really cheap food. This fact remains true, in spite of the advance in prices. Since we must have some animal food in the diet, and milk is the cheapest animal food, we must aim to stimulate production of milk through increased utilization of milk and milk products.

In order to appreciate the value of milk as a food, let us briefly review the reasons why we eat food. If the body is at work it must have fuel to give it energy to do its work. The more the body works, the more fuel it requires. If this human machine lacks fuel it will use some of its own tissues, and become thin and delicate. If too much fuel is supplied the body may become fat and finally the machinery clogged. The substances in foods which furnish fuel for the body are sugars, starches, fats and such substances as casein in milk, albumin in milk, egg and meat, and glu-

ten in cereal grains, all of which are called proteins.

The body requires food to supply building material to the tissues, muscles, nerves, bones and blood. If these building materials are not given to the body, the tissues will cease to grow. There are many kinds of building materials needed by the body, although some are more conspicuous than others. The four most conspicuous building materials, aside from water, needed by the body are: Proteins, lime, iron and phosphorus. In choosing foods to supply building materials, it is necessary to select foods which will represent all the varieties as some foods will contain only one of the four building materials.

The good order and the smooth running of the body's machinery is due to body regulating substances supplied by the daily dietary. All of the substances that we eat probably help in some way to regulate the body machinery. Conspicuous among body regulators are

those substances in our foods which act as laxatives and help to keep the body clean, such as acids and salts in fruits and vegetables and cellulose and certain laxative substances in many whole cereal grains; water, which regulates many body processes; certain unknown factors in food which seem to be essential to growth and life itself.

Statistics on the fuel or energy value of milk show that milk is not the cheapest source of energy. However, we must consider the importance of milk fat and milk sugar in the dietary as well as their ability to yield energy.

Milk sugar is significant because it checks putrefactive changes in the contents of the large intestine, while milk fat contains an unknown substance essential to growth. Milk as a body building food is a cheap source of valuable protein, and, as a source of lime, milk is the richest of all common human food except leaves and stems of plants. It is needless to add that the ways of using milk in the daily dietary are numerous. Milk may be used as the foundation for many dishes or may be hidden away in others where it serves to improve the flavour and adds to the food value of the dish.

The Clothing Problem

Prior to 1914 we had reached a stage of existence where the supply of a number of things of daily necessity flowed along in a continuous steady stream, and were accepted by us as so much a matter of course, that the idea of a possible cessation of that stream never presented itself. Just as Lady Homartyn in "Mr. Britling" could not conceive of a condition of affairs where a cup of tea would not be waiting at her bedside in the morning, so we were equally unable to conceive of a condition where food, clothing and warmth would not be forthcoming. The war has rudely jolted us out of our complacent attitude and to-day we are amazed and appalled by the tragedy of a world famine. On this side of the Atlantic the fuel situation combined with the extremity of weather has also taught us that money to buy coal is not the only condition necessary for comfort. Faced by hunger and cold we are dimly realizing what existence must have meant to our forefathers in the remote ages of the

world and how the Anglo-Saxon "Standard of Comfort" though apparently firmly established, was really founded upon premises more or less uncertain which had gradually developed into a fabric of artificial security.

Food is a primary and daily necessity of life, but closely related and interwoven with it is the need, especially in this climate, for shelter and fuel. A third, less insistent, but very necessary demand is for protection for the body. In our easy comfortable lives, clothing had come to be regarded more in the light of adornment than of actual necessity and not until we are faced with lack of money to buy and lack of material to be bought do we begin to think of the demands of necessity as apart from comfort or luxury. As a matter of fact there are probably few adults above the class of the very poor who could not exist, if need be, without purchasing a single article of clothing for at least two years. True, their garments might be out of date, they might

be darned and patched, but in so far as the actual physical requirements of the body were concerned, would be sufficiently adequate. Compare this with pre-war days when spring and autumn regularly called for a replenishing of the wardrobe.

We have not yet reached a stage where all purchases must be given up, but we have reached a stage where they must be curtailed. These are not the days for the manufacture, handling, making up and wearing of flimsy and ultra-fashionable garments. There is not the necessary material to provide them even if the labour to produce them could be spared from the essential industries. Wool is so greatly in demand for our soldiers' supplies that little or none is available for civilian needs. In England the manufacture of pure woollen cloth has been forbidden. The linen supply is all required for aeroplane manufacture. Cotton is in great demand for itself and also to replace the shortage in wool and linen, and though the crop this last year in the United States was the largest ever produced, the price has been the highest recorded.

Silk is a perfectly legitimate garment fabric, but the supply has never equalled the demand, and the expense of the pure article and the inferiority of the adulterated one makes it unsatisfactory for the ordinary buyer.

Hence, in these spring days when overhauling the wardrobe to determine the season's needs, bear these facts in mind. Purchase new materials only when absolutely necessary. Clean, press and use the old again if practicable. Rip up an impossible garment and combine the best parts with those of another worn one or with new. If even this cannot be done, the good pieces may still go to provide garments for children. No material of good quality should be destroyed, even the scraps can be re-manufactured, especially if of wool. If new garments must be bought, avoid extremes of style, choose those of standard design that they may be worn longer, see that materials are serviceable, and have the articles well and simply made. Care in handling, keeping cleaned and pressed, and hung on hangers when not in use will add greatly to their period of usefulness.



JUNIOR ADMINISTRATORS

A Review by Section 'C'

As we, section "C" of the Home-maker's 1917-18 course look back and review the first half of our year at Macdonald just recently ended, we feel that it would only be fair to ourselves and to our teachers, that we should take this opportunity to acknowledge our appreciation of their kindness and patience which has never been lacking in any branch of our daily college work.

In needlework we girls learned, among many other things, two very important facts, namely, that constant ripping of a piece of goods will miraculously transform it into some sort of wearing apparel and that the making of a scientific button-hole, the inventor of which we would like to meet and "entertain," is worth while because it may never wear out.

Nutrition has so enlightened us as to the kinds and quantities of foodstuffs which are good for our daily consumption, that the majority of our girls are fast losing weight and becoming quite pale and worried, so anxious are they to eat "just enough" to keep them in good health. Eating between meals is, as we understand it, an irregular habit, which should be overcome at all costs. We have to confess, however, that Mr. Dawes, our grocer, is still doing a rushing business and the "costs" to us, are most overcoming at times.

There are a few stars in all branches of our work, but when it comes to laun-

dry, the Milky Way isn't in it. So expert did we become in this art, that we received orders to do small family washings from all parts of the College. However, for fear of taking all the Power away from the House in the east corner of the campus, we put up a sign, "Special Cleaning Only," and shortly afterwards we completed our laundry course by a process of dyeing.

House Furnishings was to us an extremely interesting subject. That is, interesting when it was not "spotty," and "spotty" when it was not interesting. You see these two conditions never harmonize and therefore had to remain neutral in order to increase their value.

Our House Administration or Efficiency lectures were to us a source from which the answers to many every-day problems could be found if sought for, bearing in mind the time and energy spent in seeking for them.

Bacteriology, when reduced to its lowest terms equals "germs." While studying this science we had to forget the old saying "Seeing is Believing," and only believe. To do this successfully, our imaginations were invariably called upon and when any of us were carried away by too vivid a one, the effect was "shilliness."

Alas, we will never forget the day when the minds of the whole class worked in unison, for the result was a room-full of "Shilly Shience Gurls."—M. O.

Senior Science Class 1917-18



Isabel Cavanagh—

“She was a scholar exceeding wise,
Fair spoken, and persuading.”
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. New Glasgow High School. Truro Normal School.
President, Senior Science Class 1917-18.



Dorothy Buzzell—

“None knew her but to love her,
None named her, but to praise.”
Abbotsford, Que. Granby High School.
President Y.W.C.A., 1917-18.



Mary Meldrum—

“She makes her life one sweet record
and deed of charity.”
Hull, Que. Ottawa Ladies College;
Owen Sound High School (continuation); Seattle Conservatory of Music;
President, Home Economics Club, 1917-18.



W. Ernesta Law—

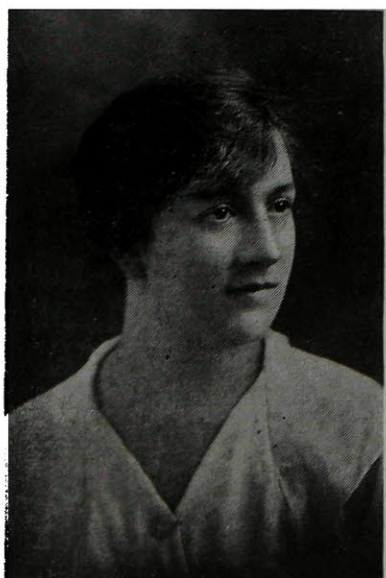
"The hearts that feel and the eyes that smile are dearest gifts that Heaven supplies."—Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Yarmouth High School. Edge Hill. Windsor.



Ida M. Moynan—

"'Neath whose long lashes low depending
Gleams majesty with sweetness blending."

Ste. Brigide, Que.; Waterloo Academy; graduate School for Teachers, Macdonald College; Science Vice-President College Literary and Debating Society; Secretary Senior Science Class 1917-1918.



Margaret W. MacFarlane—

"A heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute."—Fredericton, New Brunswick. Halifax Ladies College. Science. Business Manager College Magazine. Vice-Pres. Y. W. C. A., 1917-18.

To the Graduates of 1918

SITUATED as we are in a country with such vast agricultural resources as to be depended upon for a large share of the food requirements of the world, requirements increased stupenduously through the exigencies of the existing world crisis, it is inevitable that leaders in increased food production must assume larger responsibilities than heretofore. Large and important as is the service the College has rendered to the agricultural industry, and great as are the problems of the future, the service of greatest moment is in developing in men the qualities of leadership. Leaders of thought and action are essential since the public mind does not grasp the fundamental principles involved in the larger issues of agricultural production.

A course of four years in College must

lead the graduate to realize that the chief end in education is enabling one to think for oneself. The degree of success attained by a student in College is a good criterion to judge of his future career, for the courses at the College are practical enough to fit men for efficient service. The present graduating class is composed of men of worth and ability, who, if they conduct themselves with the same degree of earnestness and intelligence, as demonstrated while pursuing their courses, will enjoy due rewards for their share in the further advancement of the science of agriculture or in the promotion of the practice of scientific farming.

The College expects the graduate to transmute his knowledge and power, which, even to a slight extent, may make for the further development of the food resources of the country.



Gilbert E. Arnold—

“No pessimist ever made much in the life history of animals (Percherons). The student of such had better be an optimist out and out.”

Grenville, Que., Born 1897; Prep. School, Hawkesbury High, Ont. Activities: Pres. Students' Council; Animal.



Margaret Newton—

“She noted all she saw and read,
And had a most discerning head.”
Plaisance, Que.; Prep. School, Vankleek
Hill Collegiate; College activities: Lit-
erary Society and College Magazine;
has the divided honor of being the first
lady graduate in Agriculture in Can-
ada; Biology.



Eric E. Dobie—

“Yon Cassius has a lean and hun-
gry look.
He thinks too much; such men are
dangerous.”
Charlottetown, P.E.I. Born, 1897; As-
sociate Diploma from N.S.A.C., 1916;
entered Macdonald 1916; General op-
tion.



C. Eric Boulden—

“A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men.”
Toronto, 1894; graduated from N.S.
Agricultural College, 1913; entered
Junior Year Macdonald in 1914; First
University Company, March 1915; Prin-
cess Patricias, 1915-16; Lieut. R.C.R.'s
1916; wounded and returned to Canada
1916; President Literary and Debating
Society; Animal husbandry.



Arthur Kelsall—

In the reaction of chemicals and such,
Do I in the future hope to make much.

Bradford, York, Eng., 1892. Associate Diploma in Agriculture at Truro, N.S., in 1910. Entered junior year Macdonald in 1914. First University Company, March 1915. Princess Patricia's 1915-16; Wounded 1916, and returned to Canada 1917. Editor Macdonald College Magazine. Biology.



Robert J. M. Reid—

"A tower of strength that stood four
square to all the wind that blows."

Chateauguay Basin, Que.; Born 1895; Prep. School, Montreal High; Activities: Pres. Athletic Ass'n; Bus. Manager Magazine; Horticulture.



H. Seward Mace—

"Let the world slide, let the world
go.

A fig for care and a fig for woe."
Rutland, Vt., U.S.A.; Born 1895; Prep. School, Rutland High; Activities: Pres. Y.M.C.A.; General option.



P. Clayton Stanford—

“There lies more light in one of her
fair eyes,
Than all the poets can, in praise
divine.”

Dartmouth, N.S.; Prep. School, Halifax Academy; Associate Diploma from N.S.A.C., Truro, in 1915; entered Macdonald in 1916; has the divided honor of being the first lady to graduate in Agriculture in Canada; Horticulture.



E. Arthur McMahon—

“Intent he seemed,
And pondering future things of wondrous weight.”

Born 1893; Aylesford, N.S.; Associate Diploma in Agriculture at Truro, N.S., in 1913; entered junior year Macdonald in 1914; First University Company, March 1915; Princess Patricia's 1915-16; wounded 1916, and returned to Canada 1917; Biology.



Fred B. Kinsman—

“Methinks that serenity in his countenance is childish rather than innocent.”

Lakeville, N.S., 1894; Associate Diploma in Agriculture at Truro, N.S., in 1916; entered junior year Macdonald 1916; President House Committee; Horticulture.



Eldon M. Taylor—

“Yet know I no country, so barren of
soil,
But some kind of corn may be gotten
with toil.”

Little Shemogue, N.B., 1892; Associate
Diploma from N.S.A.C., Truro, 1915;
Cereal.



Class History of Agriculture '18

September 30th, 1914, saw the entrance of a new generation into Macdonald, a generation destined to pass through the vicissitudes, and honours of University training under the cherished name of Agriculture '18, of which we will hear more hereafter.

Our Freshman year was eventful from the beginning. After submitting to the usual initiative ceremonies, we organized, choosing H. W. Brighton as the director of our uncertain footsteps. Right well did he fill his position, as evidenced by our success in the many rushes and class rows that followed.

Later in the term, we appropriated the giant Sophomore banner, had our numerals placed over theirs, photographed it, and displayed it on the sloping roof of our residence, to the great and unbounding joy of the fair damsels on the other side of the Campus.

We didn't rank with the best in class athletics during our Freshman year, for while we had the brown, we lacked the necessary training. However, our ruffled spirits were somewhat mollified by the generous way in which '18 was represented on all of the Varsity teams.

We came back for our second year greatly reduced in numbers, and early in the term, Rus Derrick was chosen to lead us. We initiated the Freshies in the approved fashion, and held them to a draw, in what few class rows there were.

Our athletic ability, as compared to the previous year, showed a marked change for the better, and among our achievements may be mentioned the winning of the soccer trophy, and a goodly proportion of the indoor games played during the season. Arnold

and Mathews further increased our social status, by winning the Freshmen-Sophomore debate, with the comfortable margin of four points, and when Tilder and Buckland defeated the doughty Seniors, the joy of '18 knew no bounds.

At the beginning of our Junior Year, our ranks were strengthened by the addition of four newcomers from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and S. F. Tilden was elected president.

Under the able leadership of W. N. Jones, we successfully defended our claim on the soccer trophy, by first defeating the Seniors, and finally the Freshmen.

Later in the season we won the Robertson Shield for indoor sports, having only lost one game during the year.

Our efforts on the debating floor were attended with equal success, when our silver-tongued orators, Miss Newton and Buckland defeated the Freshmen, and Tilden and Arnold won from the Seniors by default.

Our attainments in the realms of sport and oratory were not untainted with sadness, as we have here to record the death of our friend, and classmate, Louis Hawke, who passed away in the flower of his youth, after a comparatively short illness. Louis was a conscientious student, and an active participant in all of our class activities, and it will be long ere the gap in our hearts left by his passing will be filled.

The commencement of our Senior year saw our numbers still further reduced, but the indomitable spirit that has always characterized the activities of '18 is still with us, combined with a deeper and more serious conception of the work and duties of the future that

lie before us in the avenues of professional life.

Gilbert Arnold was elected president early in the year, and we were pleased to welcome to our ranks three men from previous M.A.C. classes who have but lately returned from doing their bit for King and Country on the shell-torn fields of France and Flanders.

This year has been a busy one, and the burden of student activities have rested heavily on the shoulders of the few who are left to bear them. Dame Fortune has again smiled on our oratorical efforts, and for the third time in our history we are the winners of the

Robertson Shield, Arnold and Kelsall having defeated the Juniors, Taylor and Miss Newton winning from the Sophomores by default.

It is fitting at this stage of our chronicle, that we should mention '18's contribution to the Empire's gallant army now fighting in the cause of justice and humanity. We entered Macdonald sixty-five strong, to-day no less than thirty-one of our number are in the service of the Empire, and two, Richardson and Shearer, courageous spirits and heroes all, we honor you.

E. E. D., '18.



THE SOPHOMORES AT WORK MAKING CHEESE

Class '19 Agriculture



W. H. BARNETT



N. KUTZMAN



R. A. DERICK



C. HENRY

On September the 27th, 1915, we all landed at Macdonald with that well known stamp on our faces of "Right from the Farm." We were first seen as a group around the bur-sar's office.

The first of our many experiences was that hair-raising thing known to freshmen and others as initiation. Of course, no freshman was scared; in

fact, he tried to appear as unconcerned as possible. Still that does not alter the fact that those terrible tempered Sophomores of Class '18 had to break down one door at least to get at a freshman. It all happened on the night of September the 30th, a night no Class '19 man is apt to forget for some time. I do not doubt but many of them will remember it long enough to enable

them to relate it to their grand-children providing they live long enough.

That night every Freshman had a considerable portion of his hair removed in the crazy patch work fashion. After the barber, the artist was next in line and so on, till we came to the "Shoe Shining Parlor." The Sophs. were in charge, the Seniors and Juniors were the patrons, while we, of course, were the bootblacks, though we worked hard no friendly tip was given, but the Sophs. gave us a dip in the tank to remove any stains that had accidentally got on the wrong place.

Our first class meeting was held on October the 14th. J. D. Sutherland, afterwards known as "Uncle" was elected as president. C. H. Smith, now known as "Big Smithie," was elected secretary. Under the watchful eyes of Uncle and Smithie we started in to make a class of renown for our Alma Mater.

Sports Day comes next. Here we lived up with the old maxim, "Freshmen should be seen but not heard." This we did as we only scored some eight points.

The Freshman-Sophomore debate was to be held for the Robertson's Shield. This debate came off about two months after Christmas. Misfortune favored us with a visit just four days before the night of the debate by laying up one of our members with the mumps. We showed our fighting spirit, however, by putting up another speaker to take his place. We lost the debate by the fraction of five points.

At the end of the term three of our men enlisted, Hamilton, Little and Rey. Thus ended our first year of college life, the one most of us remembered best.

October the 1st, 1916, saw us back at College happy and ready for another

term. Although we started out with 37 in our Freshman year we had only 13 left to start our second year with. Three more of our men had enlisted, Ogilvie, Wright, and our president, Sutherland.

After the first loving embraces were over the whispered conversation started about the Freshies.

The initiation of Class '20 was listed as amongst the best pulled off at the College. It is true that Class '19 is the originator of that wonderful hair dresser, otherwise known as the "Romanian Shampoo." This shampoo consisted of molasses and duck feathers. The molasses proved quite a success as a dandruff and loose hair remover, while the duck feathers were used as a drying agent.

On October the 9th, 1916, we held a class meeting to reorganize our class. T. W. Dogherty was elected president and W. E. Ashton, secretary.

On Friday, October the 20th, the Ninth Annual Field Day was held at the College. We as Sophs. carried off the honors for the day, scoring 63 points. Graham won the Individual Championship Cup; Welsh the Second Aggregate of Points Cup; Maw the two mile race and 880 yard dash; besides the above we won the Inter-year Relay Cup, and many of our members won places in races and jumping. After such a victorious day it seemed that we had won all our honors for that year. The Freshmen won the debate by four points.

Everything went well for the rest of the term and on April the 20th, 1917, we ended our second year. Some more of our members enlisted, amongst whom were Kingsland, Butler, Adams, Graham, Cairnie, and our president, Dogherty.

October the 1st, 1917, saw only a

part of the remaining portion to take up the work of our third year. Our ranks are sadly depleted, both because of the war and to the fact that many of our members were only taking the two year course. There are only two veterans left. But it is with open arms that we welcome two new members, C. Henry, from Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and R. Derick, a former president of Class '18. As we were few in numbers it did not take us long to reorganize, not that it was necessary but for representation on College activities.

Nothing of any importance has hap-

pened to us this year. We lost the debate this year to the Seniors.

Everything has favored us this year and we look forward to the completion of another successful year.

Before closing let us remember those who are representing us on the battlefields of Europe. Kingsland and Dogherty, both of whom were in the R. F. C. have been taken prisoners in Germany. Butler has been wounded and has returned to Canada. Providence seems to have gathered the rest under her wing, and there we sincerely hope they are to remain.

W. H. B., '19.

Class '20 Agriculture

THE past year at old "Mac" has been one that will long be remembered by the fourteen members of Class '20 as one which has been full of pleasures, and at the same time equally full of work. We arrived back at College last October with the realization that our "baby days," so to speak, were over and that we would be responsible, to a certain degree, for the carrying on of the student activities. Needless to say we forgot the past and accepted these new conditions cheerfully and with open arms, for we realized by the appearance of Class '21 that they could play the role of verdant Freshman with a much larger measure of success than we ourselves could.

The first event on record which is worthy of note is the initiation of the Freshmen, this act we carried out faithfully and with all the ceremony worthy of the occasion; but it is useless to dwell longer on a matter of so little importance — suffice it to say that we were actually bored; the Freshmen allowed themselves to be

ushered into College life like lambs being led to the slaughter while members of the staff who were onlookers actually wept, so melancholy was the scene and so hopeless did the future of our Alma Mater appear to them. If we had been cheated of our amusement at this first event in the College year we fully made up for any losses at the rush, by giving the Freshmen, who by the way were our superiors in numbers if not in brain and brawn, the best hiding they have had in years; the victory was pronounced by many of the "old boys" as the most decisive in the history of the College.

But let us have done with these minor events and get down to things that have actually been of some importance during the past year. On account of the small number of men students in the junior and senior years it has been necessary to throw the largest burden of responsibility upon ourselves, although our numbers are small our talents and accomplishments are many and varied, so in every line of work



AGRICULTURE '20

some member of the class is holding a responsible position; a state of affairs entirely new and contrary to custom. With what degree of success we have carried out the various duties assigned to us we leave the student body to decide.

While we have had a good deal of work to accomplish during the year we have not been entirely behind in the way of sports; in fact, we have enjoyed considerable prominence in the gymnasium, having been the easy winners of the indoor athletic trophy. Apart from the fact that we have come to the front in inter-class games the various college teams, particularly the basketball and hockey teams, owe much of their success to the efforts of different members of the class.

While we have been occupied with student activities, social events and athletics, we have not forsaken our

academic duties altogether, but have tried to keep up the high standard we established in our Freshman year. The one thing we regret deeply is not having won the debating shield. Although we won our first debate we were forced, on account of pressure of other matters, to forego the final one with the seniors.

By the time this brief history is read our class will be scattered, many of us never to return to Macdonald as students, but we are going out with the satisfaction of having learned something which will be of practical value to us in our work and that we have gained materially by the social training we have received. Those of us who are coming back are leaving with something to look forward to in the fall, but those of us who are leaving, perhaps forever, do so with a genuine feeling of regret.

Class '21 Agriculture

“Like as the waves make toward the pebbled shore,

So do our moments hasten to their end;

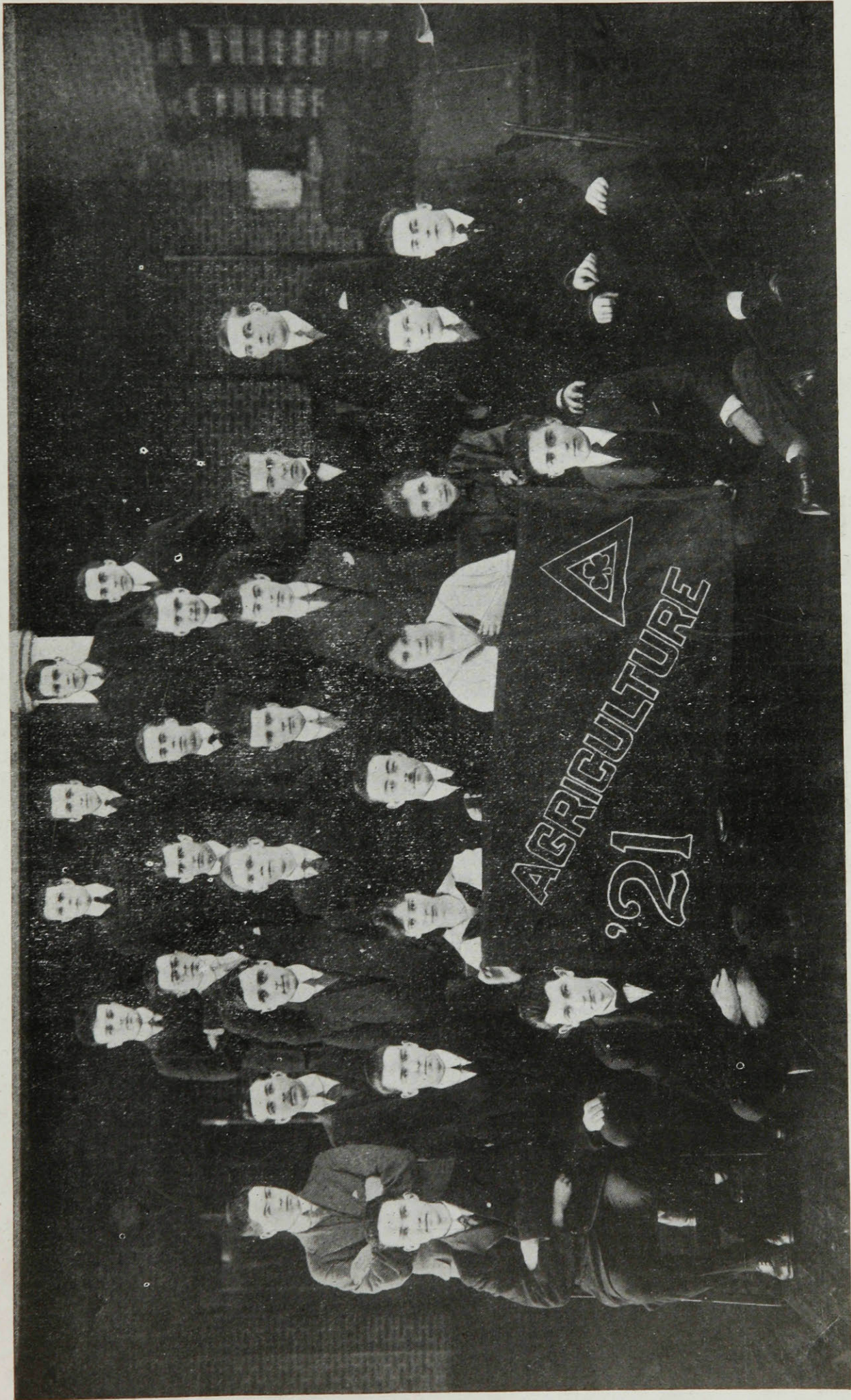
Each changing place with that which goes before

In sequent toil all forward to contend.”

During the last few days of September there came to our fair College a steadily increasing throng. Thursday, September 27th dawned clear and bright, and as 8.30 approached, the School of Agriculture began to wake from its summer lethargy and assume a busy appearance. The Aggies of Class '21 had assembled, the class that was to bring to a grand climax the history of M.A.C. Howsoever, we succeeded shall be told in other volumes.

During the first few days our emotions were excited by the apprehension of the impending initiation by the noted Sophs. The first night showed some uneasiness and also an eagerness on our part when all were assembled in the alcove at an impromptu musical programme, several of the Sophs. taking part which served to allay our eagerness. Finally, the initiation came, and we calmly agreed to be friends with our opponents, which was shown by our willingness to shine an occasional shoe.

Everything went smoothly for some time, when it was finally stated that we were going to have a field day—then began the preliminary preparations who were to be seen on the race-track of many of our embryo athletes,



AGRICULTURE '21.

of the College green at 5 a.m. every day. We were sadly disappointed to hear that the field day would not be held. We do not know why it was not held, so shall leave that for our readers to judge.

As time elapsed we had several men added to our number, the last before Xmas arriving just in time for the long-wished-for rush with our friends the Sophs. In this grand event several of our fellows distinguished themselves for bravery, and although at one time the corridors were about cleared of our opponents by a method of strategy, they joined in the fray again. However, our coy nature does not permit us to boast of a victory.

A few days after the rush our friends the Sophs. decided to discontinue the restrictions imposed upon us the night of the initiation. This marked the end of shining shoes for the Sophs.

On our return to College after the Xmas vacation, we found that our class had lost three of its number, but we were lucky to have one new member, making a total loss of only two.

In inter-class athletics we have had our share of victories. The game in which our class team has not yet been defeated is hockey. In indoor baseball the Freshies won from the Sophs. and even from the Seniors. We can

scarcely say that we have been so successful in basketball. Apparently victories in this game are reserved for the future.

The chief social event of the New Year in which our class as a whole was invited to take part, was given at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Lynde, and we are all very much indebted to them for the very pleasant evening spent there. We also wish to thank the girls of the College for the much enjoyed parties, moonlight walks, and any other entertainment they have given..

Although we lost the inter-class debate against the Sophs. by the narrow margin of 2 points, we still have hopes that in future years our class may be more fortunate and perhaps win the much coveted debating shield.

When next autumn comes and M. A. C. again opens its hospitable doors to the incoming students, we hope to be Sophomores with an even greater knowledge—but we shall each keep fresh in our memory the happiness of our first year at M.A.C.

To the members of the faculty we owe deep debts of gratitude for their patient and painstaking efforts during our first year. They have helped us in our difficulties and rejoiced with us in our success and now we bid them farewell till we meet again for another year's work—S. J. H.

Class Presidents

Miss Agnes Hillhouse, honouring Bondville, Que., as her home, came to Mac. in February, and was unanimously elected president of the Elementary Class of '18. At first sight, Miss Hillhouse impressed us as being a very pleasant and ladylike young person. And she is all that and more, too! Her manner is pleasing, kind and sympathetic, and she is always ready to lend a helping hand. She is "fair and square"—an all-round good sport



"I have heard of the lady and good words went with her name."

Frances Thomson, our Tommy of a real Quebec, etc. She was born in Montreal, and educated at Roslyn School and Trafalgar Institute.

To perfect herself in the Culinary Art she came to Macdonald, and here her way of knitting, her way of managing, and above all, her way of laughing, won her the weighty position of Homemaker's President.



"She bore a mind that envy could not but call fair."

Bessie Carruthers hails from the Island, and holds the honorable positions of President of the Junior Administrators and Secretary of the Home Economics Club.

She was born in Bedeque, P.E.I., but later went to live in Charlottetown, where she attended the High School, and the Prince of Wales College. On completing her course there, she taught for a year at the Summerside High School before coming to take the Science course at Macdonald.





"That tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds
that blew."

Miss Jewell McCallum, our present Model Class president, hails from the Western Land, and Calgary, her home, may well be proud of her, as we are. She graduated with the Elementary Class in 1910, and taught for four years, but liked Macdonald well enough to come back. The "Scotch" in her nature enables her to look on the best side of things, and to be always placid and cool, no matter what comes or goes. She takes the world the right way, and thus gets the best out of people.

W. H. BARNETT.

"This Senior-Junior, giant dwarf, Dan
Cupid;
Regent of *terse* phrases, lord of folded
arms,
The annointed sovereign of *puns* and
jokes,
Leige of all *fussers* and *wild alarms*."



"After an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous disuetude" he was cast upon Macdonald in the Fall of 1915.

Now he is a Junior, and mark ye, a specialist in animals. Broad backed,

strong limbed, well muscled, he carries well a load of offices. By his excellence as a gallery rooter and megaphone artiste he was acclaimed President of the Athletic Association; by virtue of his devotion to the "Saturday Evening Post" and sundry bits of literature, he holds office as Secretary of his class Lit.; and, as stated above, his tender regards for bulls (beef and dairy) sheep, swine and horsekind, earns for him a place on the Magazine Staff as Animal Husbandry Editor.

These represent but a mere outline of his many activities. And so we find him ever ready, eternally happy, especially when comparing wits and notes with fair Models and Sciences.

In short,—He's our Bill, Oh Bill! a bully boy to boot — Trim, true, and trusty, a right good lad forsooth.

A. W. PETERSON.

"He knew the precise psychological moment when to say nothing."

Arch. William Peterson, the Sophomore President, better known as "Pete," selected St. John, N.B., for his birthplace, July 9, 1898. He attended public school at St. John until 1912, when he thought Montreal was a better place of habitation. During his stay in the city he spent four years in the Commercial and Technical High School, finally graduating with honors.



After spending so much time over books, "Pete" thought he would like Agriculture, so in order to enter College, he spent the summer of 1916 on a farm. Since entering the ranks of Class '20 he has distinguished himself in many ways. In his Freshmen year he was a member of the basketball team and also on our winning debating team. He was elected President of the Sophomore class on returning in October, which position he has ably filled. He represents the class on the Students' Council and is also Secretary of that organization. He plays forward on the basketball team, and not only

does he play, but he has the important position of manager.

When the Magazine Board was changed in January, a capable man was badly needed for advertising manager, and once more Pete was called to the rescue to fill this position. Besides having distinguished himself in the various activities and athletics, he has always been first or second in class standing, and we are glad to say that he is one of the coming live-stock men of Canada.

CHARLES M. WHITE.

Resolved to remain steadfast to the friends of the past, to add a few new ones, but to replace none.

Charles M. White, the Freshman president, after carefully examining an atlas, chose, Maniwake, Que., as his birthplace. This was in 1897. Before he was really out of his infant days, Charlie had the misfortune to lose his

father. As a result, he had to run the farm and attend school at the same time. Some time last year he was seized with desire to secure a wider knowledge of farming. With this end in view, he entered the portals of M.A.C. last September.



Here he earned the reputation of being a steady worker, if not a brilliant one, and of being a "mighty good head." In the fall term he was successful in evading the wiles of the fair ones, but he was finally captured by the Winter Science Short Course. Since then he has been a confirmed fusser. As an aid to fussing, Charlie developed a "garden" on his upper lip, which survived until he had his picture taken for the Magazine.

Faculty Items

MR. L. C. McOuat, B.S.A., has been appointed Lecturer in Animal Husbandry. His appointment brings the number of McOuats on the staff up to three (without counting Mrs. J. E.), and the number of members of the class 1915 up to four. For the past two years Mr. McOuat has been manager of the Stoneycroft Stock Farm.

Mr. A. A. MacMillan leaves on April 1st to take charge of his own farm at Dutton, Ont. Mr. MacMillan has done a lasting service to the sheep industry of this Province by his work under the Agricultural Instruction Act. The Co-operative Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Associations, organized under his direction, has enabled the farmers to sell wool and lambs to the best advantage, and his demonstrations and advice have been invaluable to those engaged in this line of animal husbandry. Mr. McLaurin is to continue this work.

In the short course in Horticulture given at McGill this year, Dr. Harrison, Professors Lochhead, Murray, and Bunting, and Messrs. Gorham, Ricker and Walker, and Miss Hill took part.

The total attendance at the four meetings was 1,090, or an average of 272. Professors Bunting and Murray and Mr. Walker lectured at Ottawa in March in connection with a short course of the Ottawa Horticultural Society. Dr. Harrison, Professor Lochhead, Dr. Hamilton and Miss Hill have given lectures in a popular course held in Trafalgar Institute, Montreal.

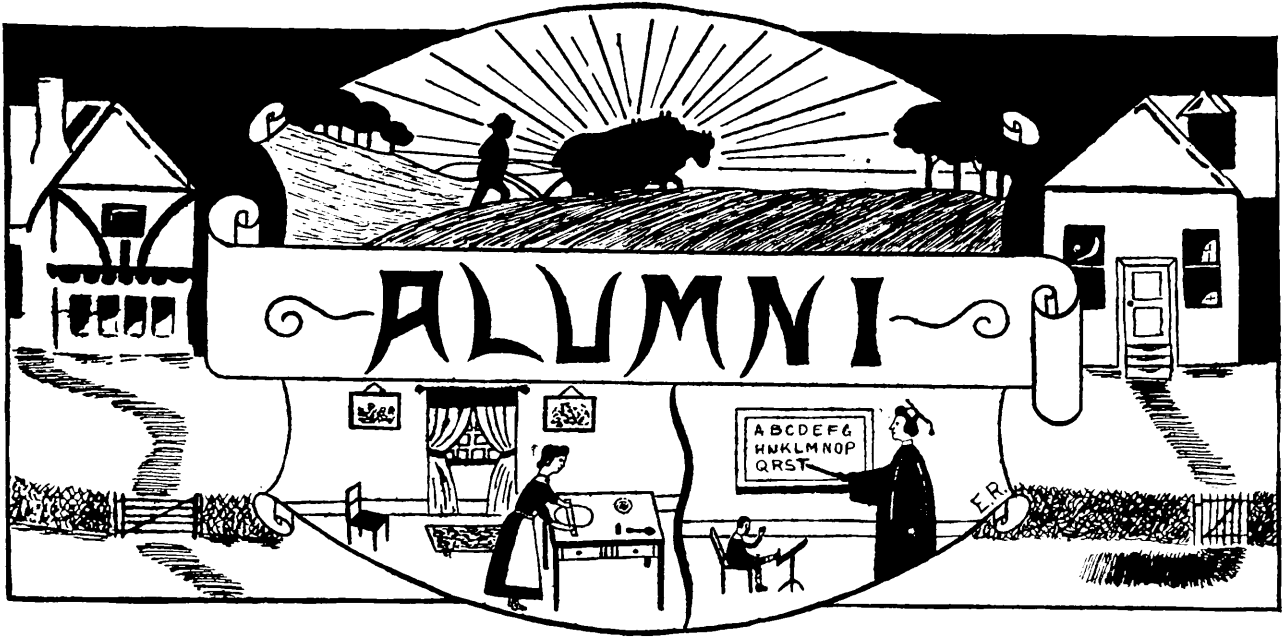
Mr. Sadler is still absent on account of ill-health.

Mr. Duporte has returned, after spending several months in the tropics.

We are informed by Dr. Harrison that Prof. A. B. Macallum, Chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada paid a visit to the College in February.

Prof. Clement of the University of British Columbia, formerly lecturer in Horticulture, visited the College on Good Friday.

The short courses were well attended this year, the enrolment being 23 in Household Science, 76 in Animal and Cereal Husbandry, 7 in Poultry, and 55 in Horticulture.



Agricultural Undergraduates

Earle C. Hatch, of class '17, writes the following newsy letter from France:

"I have received the Oct.-Nov. issue of the magazine, and enjoyed it very much indeed. The Christmas parcel also arrived a few days ago, and the contents were well chosen indeed to suit conditions here. Please convey to the students my hearty appreciation for both. They were enjoyed immensely, for it is encouraging to know you are still remembered, and news from M.A.C. boys is always welcome.

Of late, I have met a great many old Mac. friends, and perhaps a few words about each would be very welcome to you all at the college. The first news will be a big surprise, at least it was to me, for I was several minutes half-stupified by the news. A few days ago my former class president, A. R. Milne, now Lieutenant, dropped in to see me. He is looking the picture of health. Had just returned from leave to Blighty, where he had thrown off the cloak of "Bachelorhood," and married a charming V.A.D. in Brighton! I am sorry I have forgotten her former name, but I

saw a very fine picture of her in the V.A.D. costume.

I also saw Cecil Bradford and Scotty Rankin, a few days ago. Both are looking hale and hearty. Cecil is back with his old unit. Scotty was expecting "Blighty" leave, also his commission.

Carl Fraser's wound was in the form of a badly crushed finger. He is now on light duty in England.

George Boving and Hay are still convalescing, according to latest reports. R. S. Baker recently transferred from our battery to the railway troops, in which he expects to get a commission. Most of the Mac boys here have had leave. Davis, Dunsmore and myself have just returned. The three of us, with five other friends, took our leave to Paris and Italy. Needless to say, we had a delightful trip under the blue skies of Rome, Naples, Florence, Pida, and Turin, as well as a short visit to Pompeii and Vesuvius. Food is abundant in Italy, also very cheap. The orange groves were loaded with fruit, and this helped to make the country look more like summer.

Although we did a great deal of sight-seeing, a certain amount of time was taken up in resting. The trip covered a period of three weeks, commencing on Dec. 21st, giving us time to get to Rome for Christmas.

The last letter I had from Carl Fraser, mentioned that he had met Durling in "Blighty," also Miss Blaiklock, who is living in London.

I hope this confused lot of news about old Mac. friends will prove interesting. Please extend to them all my sincere best wishes."

A recent letter from "Cliff" Crang, class 18, shows that he is in good spirits and hoping to return to Macdonald for the next term. He speaks very appreciatively of the Macdonald parcel.

"A parcel from M.A.C. arrived this morning. Convey my thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly thought of us during our trials and tribulations!

I ran across John Buckland about a week ago. He is with the McGill Battery, and was looking extremely well. He informs me that his brother Bill is getting his discharge and going back to God's country, with one of his arms paralyzed.

I was fortunate in getting leave to England for Christmas and New Year's and had a "très bon" time. As long as a fellow has plenty of money he is "jake." It is quite true that some things are pretty scarce, but, as I say, if one has the cash there is no fear of starving—the first thing that entered my head when I jumped off the train at Victoria was to have a bath and a good dinner. I did both, and after having a splendid bath, I sat down to a seven-course dinner and began to feel quite at home.

Just a word re our old friend the weather—of course, we have our mud

as usual, and plenty of rain, but we are looking forward to the summer. That is one thing that keeps up our spirits, the knowledge of better weather and better days ahead, and that the war can't go on forever!"

H. W. Brighton, class '18, although in the hospital, feels very cheery, and gives us a short account of his experiences on active service:

"I went overseas on Dec. 1st to join my squadron and on Dec. 6th I paid my respects to a Casualty Clearing Station, and was given a free bed and food, and I have been a guest of the R.A.M.C. ever since. I got the best Blighty possible, namely, appendicitis. Had the operation just in the nick of time, in fact I had been operated on, and back inside of an hour and a half after I first entered the receiving room. I am still confined to this little bed of mine, but I am living in hopes of getting up soon. They tell me it will be a couple of months before I am fit for active service again. Still, I can't say I am losing any sleep over that part. I am at present in a hospital in London, and they certainly take good care of us."

W. J. Dunsmore, '17, reports himself to be feeling fine after his leave to Rome. He mentions having seen "Bunny" Elliott who was also looking fit, and gives us the information that Ashley Norcross, '18, has recently gone to England to take out his commission in the R.N.A.S.

Arthur Milne, class '17, also gives us several items of general interest. To quote directly from his letter:

"Jim Currie has a commission, and is at the 7th Res. Can. Bn., Seaford. He was there most of the summer, as were also Reggie Jones, Brighton, Bradford and myself. He was taken ill after I left, but is back there I understand.

Fred Healop has transferred to the Artillery. I have not his address. Dick was in the hospital when I last heard of him. I don't know his trouble.

Brunt is in a C.A.M.C. section attached to a Canadian Forestry unit in the south of France. He volunteered to get a change of scenery. Thought he was going to the Sunny South, but hit the mountains where it is cold and wet, but he is in a small town, so I suppose it is not too bad.

Sandy Hand is in France now. When I heard of him recently he had been playing football, and expecting to have his neck broken. A great boy, Sandy!"

Teachers

Miss F. Alberta Leighton, Model Class, 1916-'17, is teaching in Edward VII School.

Miss Marjorie Baker, Elementary Class '14-'15, having taught two years in her home town, Dunham, is now teaching in Strathcona Academy, Outremont.

Miss Bessie Stark, Model Class '15-'16, is doing excellent work in William Dawson.

Miss Alison Monroe, Model Class '15-'16, after having devoted two years to training the minds of the young in Strathcona Academy, has decided to change her career and enter the hospital in September.

Miss Alice Ripert, Model Class '15-'16 is fulfilling her duties as a teacher in Kensington.

The Misses Gertrude Olmstead, Alta Campbell and Laura Young, all of Model Class '15-'16, are teaching in Kensington.

Miss Gertrude Cook, Model Class '10, is principal of the school in Lake Megantic.

Miss Jewell McCallum, of Class '10, is now back at Macdonald College taking the Model course.

Miss Hazel Silver, Class '11, is also back at Macdonald College, taking the Model course.

Miss Gladys Bogie, Model Class '14, is principal of Thetford Mines School, with Miss Rose Ward, Class '14, as an assistant.

The following Macdonald girls are teaching in Riverside School: Madge West, Class '16; Rachel Tenny, Class '14; Beryl Reynolds, Class '13; Dorothy Buzzell Class '13, and Lilly Dillworth Class '14.

Miss Alice Bruno, Model Class '13, is teaching in Earl Grey, also Helen Shedric, Class '14.

Miss Georgina Shedric, of Class '12, is ill at her home, Magog.

Miss Muriel Traver, Model Class '12, was married this month to Mr. Harold Williamson of Montreal, also a graduate of Macdonald College.

Miss Irene Travers, Class '13, is residing at her home in Montreal.

Miss Gladys Porteous, a graduate of the Elementary Class, 1917, is now taking the Short Course in Household Science at this College.

Miss Goldie E. Montgomery, president Elem. Class '17, is now teaching at Richmond, Que., using to good advantage knowledge gained at Mac.

Household Science

AFTER a long silence, we again hear from Class '12, the first class in Institution Administration held at Macdonald.

The first very interesting bit of news concerns Miss Winnifred Baker, of Shute Harbour, N.S.

She was married on Dec. 21, 1917, to Major H. H. Yuill, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London. Major Yuill was in England when war broke out, and enlisted in the Imperial Army with the Royal Engineers. He has done exceptionally good work, few indeed being able to boast of winning so many honors for work well done. He has been promoted from Lieutenant to Major, and has won the D.S.O., Military Cross, Montenegrin Silver Cross, and Croix de Guerre. He was wounded once, but is again on duty.

The following is an extract taken from the "Montreal Daily Star":—

"20 Cockspur Street, London, Dec. 21.—Major H. H. Yuill, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Engineers, eldest son of H. Yuill, of Truro, N.S., has been married at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, to Winnifred, daughter of T. A. Baker, of Windsor, N.S."

Mrs. Yuill's present address is: "The Washington," Bournemouth, England.

This is the second break in Class '12, the first being Miss Frederica Campbell. Miss Campbell was married on May 16th, 1917, to Lieut. N. C. Macfarlane, at one time assistant in Chemistry at Macdonald College. Lieut. Macfarlane is at present in England, with the 236th Battalion.

Mrs. Macfarlane is Demonstrator to

Quebec Homemaker's Clubs, having her headquarters at Macdonald.

Miss Jennie Fraser, Class '12, is Superintendent of Women's Institutes in Nova Scotia.

Miss Laura MacFarlane has the position of Dietitian for the Bell Telephone Company, Montreal.

Miss W. McSwine is a teacher of Household Science in the public schools of Victoria, B.C.

Miss Hazel Gibbon, of Class '12, is in New York studying art.

Miss Laura Kirby, Class '17, has accepted the position of Assistant Demonstrator to Homemaker's Clubs in the Province of Quebec.

Miss Edith Hunter, Class '17, has given up her work in the Drummond Street Convalescent Home, and has accepted a new position in the Military Hospital at Quebec.

Miss Elsie Woodhouse, Homemaker, '17, is leaving Montreal for Victoria, B.C., where she will make her home.

Miss Mause McColl, Class '17, has given up her position at the Children's Emergency Hospital at Halifax, and is at present at her home in New Glasgow.

We see by the *McGill Daily* that Miss Barnes, Homemaker '17, is doing very good work as a Freshette at R.V.C., coming second in her class at the mid-year examinations.

Miss Douglas McGreor, Class '17, has accepted the position of dietitian at the Woman's Maternity Hospital in Montreal.

Miss Douglas McGregor, Class '17, has '16, who has been ill with typhoid in Montreal for some three months, has been able to return to her home in New Glasgow, N.S.

The following letter has recently been received by Mr. Wright, from Lieut. Lilly M. Maybe, Winter Short Course, '13-'14:—

Beech Hill Can. Hospital,
Englesfield Green,
Surry.

Dear Mr. Wright,—

I want to thank Macdonald very much for the nice box I received from them. We appreciate these things in England. It is rather difficult to get many things these days. I shared my box with my patients.

When I came to England, I went to a large hospital in Orpington, but have had a transfer here.

At present three sisters are opening a small hospital of fifty beds for a Forestry Battalion; I am one of the number.

The country around here is glorious, but the weather is very uncertain. I have applied for a Casualty Clearing Station in France, but must wait until called. They are not busy at present.

With kind regards to Mrs. Wright and yourself, I remain,

Very sincerely,

Lilly Maybe.

Lieut. Maybe is with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. She went over with the First Contingent, and was formerly at No. 2 Stationary Hospital, France. In June, 1916, she was transferred to No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, Salonika, Greece.

She was home on leave last summer, and is now stationed at Beech Hill, Canadian Hospital, Englesfield Green, Surry.

Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association

Class '11.

In the course of an interesting and newsy letter to a classmate, Dr. A. Savage in a characteristic manner gives an outline of his military career and his "carryings on," that will prove of interest to the many students and graduates with whom he has from time to time come in contact. A few paragraphs from this letter will be appreciated and are here inserted:—

"I was invalided down to the Base with some sort of para-typhoid or similar thing nearly a year ago, and have been out of the war ever since. Nothing arrives with a whistle and lands with a smash. Even the dear old Hun planes keep away. In fact, bar the khaki and blue (which we have become used to) one would hardly know there was a war on.

"Quite shortly after my arrival I was put in charge of the "respiratories," spending many sleepless nights disappointing pneumonia cases that wanted badly to die.—Then I took over the surgical ward in addition, and have been a fairly busy boy since. Picture yourself doing from two to eight operations under chloroform, several minor ones and having to worry with a dozen or so pneumonias and I can't say how many others—get a good mental picture of that into your dome and you can imagine how I carry on."

R. Innes, whose appointment as Director of Soldiers' Colonization in Ontario was noted in last issue, has now got down to work. During the past few months he has spent much time and energy in sizing up the situation and in getting the first colony farm started

at Kapuskasing. His headquarters are in the Parliament Buildings at Toronto.

Capt. C. M. Williams, who went overseas with the 106th Nova Scotia Rifles, returned to Canada in October, 1917. Since then he has been struck off the strength of the C.E.F., and placed on the reserve. He is at present living at Kentville, N.S.

Class '12.

The following extracts from a letter from Lieut. J. G. Robertson will prove interesting to his many friends. "Yesterday I started on my twelfth month in the hospital. . . . I first stepped out of the hospital about a month ago, after ten months in bed.—I am able to get about by being very careful and by means of a special walking splint. Although not able to walk very much, I am having an interesting time visiting many historic places in this great old city."

We sincerely hope that "Doc's" future recovery to welldom will be much more rapid than it has been up to the present.

Upon request, Lieut. R. Newton has written the College with regard to the circumstances leading to his being recommended for the Military Cross. With characteristic modesty he writes in part as follows:—"During the latter part of last summer we occupied a position somewhat more advanced than usual and during the two months that we were there, managed to keep our guns in action almost continuously, and with some degree of success, in spite of considerable hostile opposition. The methods that we used were at that time rather an innovation. It was after that that I was recommended."

Class '13.

We understand that J. S. Dash has

resigned his position as Assistant Director of Agriculture at Barbados, B.W.I., to accept a position as Director of an Experiment Station at Guadeloupe in the French Antilles at a very remunerative salary. This is one of the first Experiment Stations to be established in these Islands, and the appointment reflects the reputation of "Syd's" ability for thorough work along this line, in the eyes of those who are in a position to judge it best.

Class '15.

Lieut. H. F. Williamson is at present home on leave, and during his stay in Canada has, we understand, got married. Although we have few particulars, we feel that we have enough to state the case. On February 20th, he was married to Miss Muriel Travers, the ceremony being performed in Christ Church, Montreal. Both Lieutenant and Mrs. Williamson are well known to Macdonaldites of their time, and all will be pleased to join in wishing them success and happiness.

L. C. McOuat has been appointed Lecturer in Animal Husbandry as successor to A. R. Ness.

Lieut. H. B. Roy has for some time past been qualifying for a commission in the R.F.C. He has now qualified, and is leaving for England shortly to continue his practice preparatory to being sent over to France.

A recent letter from Lieut. H. D. Mitchell to the College shows that he has been in England for two months, and reports himself again ready for France. He says that he has been technically attached to the Tank Corps, but that his future is uncertain. Military reasons probably prevent him from stating his prospects more definitely.

Class 16.

"McQuat writes stately sonnets,
 "Bill Bailey writes the sports,
 "While Lyster, of type beefonic,
 "Decants live-stock reports.
 "And that Bluenose, 'Hungry' Bould-
 en,
 "Scratches notes on Mother Hen;
 "And Chic writes apple culture
 "With an ever-flowing pen.
 "Pete writes in words of humor,
 "Dispersing cares that vex;
 "But George Hay tops them all—for
 "He writes the greenback cheques."

—The Macdonald College Magazine,
Vol. V., No. 3.

How the above lines take us back to the good old times in our third year!

That was the year that Pete and Schaf. roomed in 220 and had so much truck in the room that when they wanted to turn around they had to do it one after the other and then by numbers. That was the year Kelsall had the scrap with Collingwood. That was some rough-and-tumble. It makes me laugh even yet, and its three years ago now, when I see our dignified A. Kelsall, Economics and Chemistry expert, rolling around on the floor down near the bulletin board, part of the time on top, part of the time below. I wonder if Mac. ever paid them anything for making such a clean job of the floor.

It was in our fourth year that Hacker found the chunk of beef-bone in his Chemistry drawer. He couldn't get the connection; some of the rest of us had.

It was in our third year that we knew McMahon was Scotch, especially after he broke his thermometer. Its a funny thing, but we did not need the thermometer right then to know it was hot around there.

Chic used to be a great fellow for jumping on trains. Around week-ends

he'd get the fever. In the first year one time he even rode on the cow-catcher, and he would always rejoice when he got to town. There isn't any connection, but he was the chap who won the Guelph match for us.

If you see George Hay or McQuat, ask them if they would know Doug. Todd and Bradford in the dark, especially in the orchard. Ask H. B. Roy where he learned to run and if he ever hid in a grave-yard.

Do you suppose "Hungry" remembers the time he and Schaf. had the scrap over the *peaches* and he pulled Schaf's hair, or the time McOuat spilled the cocoa all over his new suit of pyjamas?

John hasn't taken dancing lessons for a long while, but he still remembers the wonderful times he and Jacks used to have.

Our old bunch is pretty badly broken up. They are scattered from B.C. to France and from Quebec to Texas. (We believe Hacker is in Texas.)

With George Hay the single live-stock representative in B.C., Howard Biggar and Stanley Cochrane, the hardest working farmers in Huntingdon and Mississquoi Counties, Ora Hicks the happiest (married) man in Cereal Extension work in N.B., Schaf. one of the most promising fruit-growers of N.S., Lyster well on the way to the management of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., John Moynan at his old game at the College of tearing his trousers and working hard, Walter Sutton married (he pooled everything he had) and busily engaged in the sheep work in this Province, Charlie Gooderham investigating and improving conditions for the tame bee, Crothers wielding his pen for the Canadian Farm, Hutchings hard at work for the Entomological Branch, Ste. Marie doing a deal of good among the

French people in Eastern Canada, Mc-Ouat still at work with the rural schools, with Hacker getting higher up in the world all the time, and so flighty that he is learning to fly, with Chic in France, with George Boving in England with trench fever, and with a wife (the best, George says) and a little daughter to look after, and with Carl Fraser in England with a crushed thumb, it would take one quite a while, even in Hacker's aeroplane, to visit all the boys. One thing we can be, and are, mighty thankful for is that the last four fellows are still safe. It isn't their fault that they are. Come on fellows! Let's have the class yell—

One, Two, Three,

One a zippa — — — —

1—9—1—6. *Rah! Rah! Rah!*

Class '17.

E. G. Wood has been engaged in Ex-

tension Work for the Manitoba Department of Agriculture during the past winter. When last heard from he was about to accept an appointment as District Demonstrator for Dauphin district.

We understand that J. D. Newton has taken a position in the Agronomy Department of the University of British Columbia. His friends will be interested to know that in this work he will be closely associated with Dean Klinck and Prof. Boving, both of whom were for a long time connected with Macdonald.

Lieut. E. C. Spicer, of the R.F.C., has completed his training on this side of the water and is now in England. He reports an exciting trip crossing the Atlantic, the convoy being attacked by submarines. He witnessed one transport being hit and sunk, and others having narrow escapes, including the one in which his party was travelling.

Addresses and Positions of Agricultural Graduates

Class '11.

W. H. Brittain, Provincial Entomologist and Professor of Zoology, Truro Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.

F. E. Buck, Assistant Horticulturist, C. E. Farm, Ottawa.

R. P. Gorham, Normal School, Fredericton, N.B.

F. S. Grisdale, Principal of Agricultural School, Vermilion, Alta.

F. H. Grindley, Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

R. Innes, Lieut.-Colonel, Director of Soldiers' Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

W. J. Reid, Superintendent of Agricultural Instruction, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

A. Savage, Sergt. No. 21348, 15 North Auckland Co., London, England.

E. M. Straight, Superintendent of Experiment Station, Morden, Man.

R. Summerby, Lecturer in Cereal Husbandry, Macdonald College.

C. Sweet, Representative of Dominion Seed Branch, Regina, Sask.

C. M. Williams, Kentville, N.S.

G. W. Wood, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agri. College, Winnipeg, Man.

Class '12.

W. W. Baird, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.

F. S. Brown, Assistant Agrostologist, C. E. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

M. B. Davis, Sergt. No. 1261744, 7th Can. Siege Artillery, A.P.O. London England.

H. B. Duroste Agri. School, Woodstock, N.B.

A. A. Campbell, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R., 5 Sandringham Apartments, 914, 5th Ave., West, Calgary, Alta.

C. F. W. Dreher, Gunner, No. 85807, 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., Army P.O., London, England.

S. M. Fiske, Florenceville, N.B.

K. M. Fiske, Florenceville, N.B.

D. B. Flewelling, Pte., No. 475506, 11th Reserve Battalion, Army P.O., London, England.

R. S. Kennedy, Lieut. District Officer in Charge of Vocational Schools, Military Hospitals' Commission, Ottawa.

Lieut. E. A. Lods, 1st Canadian Tank Battalion, Ottawa.

J. R. N. MacFarlane, Lieut. Can. Forestry Corps, A.P.O., London, England.

A. R. Ness, 79th Battery, C.F.A., Army P.O., London, England.

R. Newton, Lieut., E. Battery, Can. Anti-Aircraft, A.P.O., London, England.

L. V. Parent, Agricultural Demonstrator, Richmond, Que.

L. C. Raymond, Lieut., 23rd Reserve Batt., A.P.O., London, England.

J. G. Robertson, Lieut., Lady Carnarvon's Hospital for Officers, 48 Bryanston Square, W.I., London, England.

K. M. Robinson, Sergt.-Major, C.A.M.C., Moone Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent, England.

E. Rhoades, Poultry Division, Live Stock Branch, Dept. of Agri., Ottawa, Ont.

J. A. Simard, Representative of Dominion Seed Branch, Quebec City, Que.

Class '13.

J. S. Dash, Director of Experiment Station, Guadeloupe, F.W.I.

E. M. Duporte, Assistant in Biology, Macdonald College, Que.

A. F. Emberey, Yarkar, Ont.

W. H. Gibson, Superintendent, Experimental Farm Indian Head Sask.

A. C. Gorham, Assistant in Horticulture, Macdonald College, Que.

G. C. Halliday, Sawyerville, Que.

M. H. Jenkins, Assistant Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.

J. K. King, c/o Sheep Div., Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

D. E. Lothian, Lieut., 5th Seaforth Highlanders, c/o A.P.O., London, England.

G. E. LeLacheur, Dominion Seed Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

V. Mathews, Pte., No. 228493, 1st Canadian Mounted Rifle Batt., C.E.F., A.P.O., London, England.

K. MacBean, Pte. 907440, 102nd Canadian Infantry Battalion, A.P.O., London, England.

L. D. McClintock, Lieut. Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., A.P.O., London, England.

W. A. Middleton, Cadet, No. 153896, R. F. C. No. 4 School of M. A., Wycliffe Residence, University of Toronto.

G. E. O'Brien, Secy. Can. Wool Growers, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A. E. Raymond, Lieut., McGill 165 C.M.G. Depot, Crowborough, Sussex, A.P.O., London, England.

B. Richardson, Manager of the O'Brien Farms, Renfrew, Ont.

F. N. Savoie, Provincial Secretary of Agriculture, Quebec City, Quebec.

Class '14.

E. N. Blondin, Agricultural Demonstrator, Huntingdon, Que.

C. F. Coffin, Tunico Co., Agri. High School, Tunico, Miss., S.A.

O. A. Cooke, Farm Manager for Richmond Ranching Co., Macklin, Sask.

P. R. Cowan, Assistant Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

R. Dougall, Mass. Agri. College, Amherst, Mass.

F. L. Drayton, Lieut. Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

H. J. McL. Fiske, Gunner, 3057505, C. Battery, R.C.H.A., Kingston, Ont.

D. W. Hamilton, Lecturer in Nature Study, Macdonald College, Que.

R. I. Hamilton, Sergt. No. 48554, 14th Batt., C.E.F., France.

C. H. Hodge, Agricultural Demonstrator, Shawville, Que.

R. R. Huestis, Lieut. Sect. 3, C.A. Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Reserve Park, B.E.F., France.

R. E. Husk, Huntingdon, Que.

J. M. Leclair, Agricultural Demonstrator, Makamik, Abitibi, Que.

W. L. MacFarlane, Fox Harbour Pt., N.S.

G. G. Moe, Assistant Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

G. W. Muir, Assistant Animal Husbandman, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

W. Newton, Bomb. No. 1260343, 15th Brigade, C.F.A., 62nd Battery, A.P.O., London, England.

F. T. Ritchie, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, Que.

A. O. Schafheitlin, Farming, Canning, N.S.

Class '15.

G. C. Boyce, Farm Manager, Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, P.O., Que.

V. B. Durling, Sergt. No. 132488, 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, Army Post Office, London, England.

H. I. Evans, Lieut. No. 3 Coy., 1st Canadian Divisional Train, B.E.F., France.

E. L. Hodgins, Elmhurst Farm, Portage du Fort, P. O., Que.

J. Hayes King, District Demonstrator, Box 279, Moncton, N.B.

R. E. McKechnie, Wyman, P.O., Que.

J. E. McOuat, Demonstrator to Rural Schools, Box 280, Macdonald College, Que.

L. C. McOuat, Lecturer in Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

H. D. Mitchell, 2nd Lieut., 8th Royal Irish Rifles, B.E.F., France.

W. G. MacDougall, Provincial Demonstrator, Lennoxville, Que.

F. Y. Presley, Pte., Base Hospital, No. 6, A.E.F., France, (via N.Y.).

E. M. Ricker, Assistant in Horticulture, Macdonald College, Que.

H. B. Roy, Lieut. Royal Flying Corps, A.P.O., London, England.

Chas. Russell, R. R. No. 4, Glenburnie Farm, Trenton, N.J., U.S.A.

Wilfred Sadler, 266 Kimball Ave., Westfield, N.J., U.S.A.

A. G. Taylor, Assistant in Poultry, Macdonald College, Que.

L. J. Westbrook, Farm Manager, Morganville, N.Y., U.S.A.

H. F. Williamson, Lieut., 217th Siege Battery, R.G.A., B.E.F.

Class '16.

T. H. Biggar, Farming, Huntingdon, Que.
Geo. B. Boving, Gunner, No. 1261701, 7 (McGill) Can. Siege Battery, A.P.O., London, England.

E. S. Cochrane, Farming, Clarenceville, P.Q.

L. W. F. Crothers, Assistant Editor, "Canadian Farm," 305 Quebec Ave., Toronto, Ont.

J. G. C. Fraser, Gunner, No. 1261691, 7 (McGill) Can. Siege Battery, A.P.O., London, England.

C. B. Gooderham, Assistant Apiarist, C. E. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

J. M. Hacker, Lieut., Royal Flying Corps, A.P.O., London, Eng.

G. C. Hay, Provincial Live Stock Representative, Kamloops, B.C.

O. C. Hicks, Soils and Crops Division, Dept. of Agri., Fredericton, N.B.

C. M. Hutchins, Assistant in Entomological Branch, The Rothesay Apartment, A2, 135 Nepean St., Ottawa, Ont.

A. E. Hyndman, Gunner, No. 2341314, 13th Can. Siege Battery (McGill) A.P.O., London, England.

C. Lyster, in employ of Wm. Davies, Ltd., 874 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que

J. H. McQuat, Assistant Demonstrator to Rural Schools, Macdonald College, Que.

J. C. Moynan, Asst. in Cereal Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

R. Schafheitlin, Canning, N.S.

J. A. Ste. Marie, Assistant Animal Husbandman, C.E. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

W. E. Sutton, Assistant in Sheep and Goat Division, Live Stock Branch, Barnston, Que.

Class '17.

A. F. Bothwell, Farm Manager, Laurentide Pulp and Paper Co., Grand Mere, Que.

H. S. Cunningham, District Representative, Baddeck, Cape Breton, N.S.

G. H. Dickson, Vineland, Fruit Experiment Station, Vineland, Ont.

R. M. Elliot, Gunner, No. 2341326, C. Battery, 3rd Brigade, C.R.A., A.P.O., London, England.

R. C. M. Fiske, Florenceville, N.B.

T. G. Hetherington, Animal Husbandman, Dept. of Agri., Fredericton, N.B.

L. R. Jones, Gunner, No. 2341415, Can. Reserve Artillery Brigade, A.P.O., London, England.

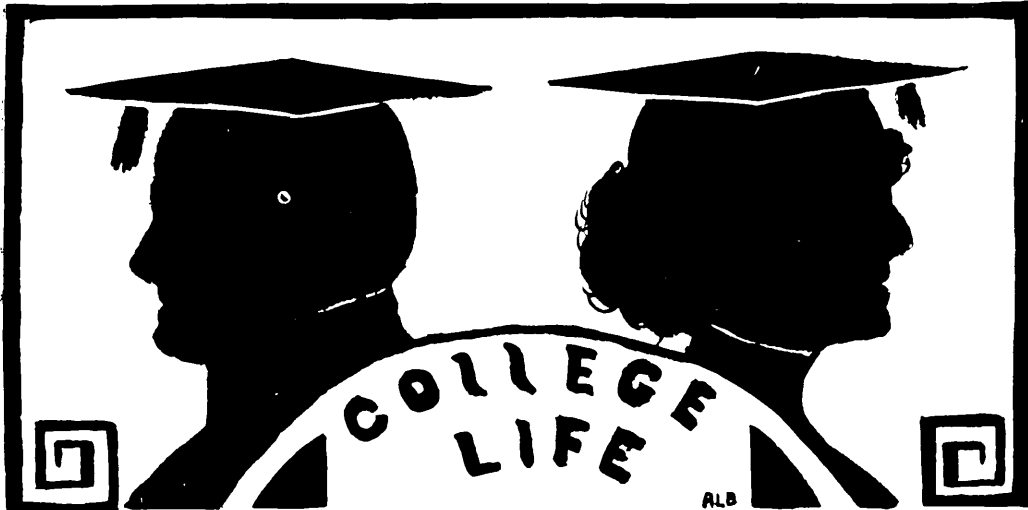
C. Morris, Gunner, No. 2341311, Can. Reserve Artillery Brigade, A.P.O., London, England.

J. D. Newton, Assistant Agronomist, University of B.C., Vancouver.

L. C. Roy, Agricultural Demonstrator, Plessisville, Que.

E. S. Spicer, Lieut. 91st Squadron, R.F.C., A.P.O., London, England.

E. G. Wood, Agricultural Demonstrator, Dauphin, Manitoba.



SOPHOMORE—FRESHMEN.

Interclass Debate.

The Sophomore-Freshmen Interclass debate was held in the Assembly Hall on February 14th, and a very enjoyable and instructive evening was spent.

The subject of debate was: "Resolved that all Canadian Railways be owned and operated by the Dominion Government for the duration of the war."

The affirmative side of the question was upheld by Messrs. Hetherington and McCarthy, of the Freshmen class, while Messrs. Maw and Hay, of the Sophomores upheld the negative.

After a few of the yells and the resolution that the Freshmen were not downhearted, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Boulden, the president of the Literary and Debating Society.

The minutes of last meeting were read; following which the speakers were asked to take their places, and the debate proceeded without further loss of time.

Mr. Hetherington spoke first for the affirmative, and outlined the views that the Freshmen had taken of the subject.

Mr. Maw next took the floor and in a well ordered speech showed how through lack of funds the idea of Government operation of the railways was not feasible.

Next came Mr. McCarthy, the speaker of the evening, who enlightened us on existing conditions with the Government controlled railways in other countries.

Lastly, Mr. Hay, with some forcible arguments on efficiency, proved the inadequacy of the Government as managers.

After Mr. Hetherington's rebuttal, the judges retired, and in their absence the Model Class favored us with three songs of their own composition, which contained extracts from speeches of "the Powers that be," all of which they rendered in fine style.

The men students also favored us with "The Mermaid"; the solo part being taken by a popular Animal Husbandry man.

The decision of the judges was then given by Prof. Lynde, who momentarily kept us in suspense while he paved the way for the all important results.

The score was, we all knew, very close and none was too sure of which side had won; finally the announce-

ment of 65 points for the Sophomore to 63 for the Freshmen caused wild enthusiasm in the Sophomore ranks, and after the National Anthem had been sung, the winning debaters were well bounced, and then carried out of the Hall on the shoulders of their classmates amidst thundering applause from the audience.

The winning party, by way of celebrating, proceeded to Mrs. Wrights with their worthy opponents as guests, where ample appreciation of the good things was shown.

SENIOR SOPHOMORE DEBATE.

It was with regret that we heard that the Senior-Sophomore Debate was not to take place, for everybody was looking forward to it, as one of the features of the year; however, as the Sophomores were unable to debate, the Literary and Debating Society awarded the debate to the Seniors by default.

THE ELOCUTION CONTEST.

SAY Jim, just listen to my recitation, will you? That's a good fellow."

"Oh, bother! You're a nuisance, but I'll listen for five minutes to please you."

Poor Jim had to stand up in the cor-

ner for fully twenty minutes and listen to the same recitation four times, when he knew that he should have been studying Chemistry.

However, these rehearsals were not in vain, for on Tuesday night, March 26th, three girls and four boys turned out to exercise their speaking powers.

Messrs. Cook, Henry, Clarke and Daly stood up for the Men's Residence, while the Misses Freedman, Hillhouse and Amaron showed that the girls were also interested in the contest.

The recitations on both sides were good and were enjoyed by all present. The favourite selections seemed to be from Service and Drummond.

The judges then retired to consider their decision, and during the interval choruses were given by each of the three schools. The senior orchestra made quite a hit in their musical number, which proved to a certainty that, "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter far."

There were two prizes for the girls and three for the boys. They were awarded as follows:—

Girls.—1. Miss Freidman; 2. Miss Hillhouse.

Boys.—1. Mr. Cook; 2. Mr. Henry; 3. Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Stanton then played the College songs, and the meeting broke up by the singing of the National Anthem.



WINNERS OF THE ROBERTSON SHIELD

*DR. AND MRS. LYNDE.**"At Home."*

On Saturday evening, March 23rd, little groups of "Home Makers," Seniors and Sophomores were seen making their way to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Lynde, for the purpose of spending a social evening, where they were warmly welcomed by their host and hostess.

In a very short space of time everybody was made to know everybody else, and to feel thoroughly at home; though amidst such beautiful surroundings and in such fair company it was impossible to feel anything else.

Soon, the boys were given cards on which the number of their partners were written, and they immediately proceeded to look for them; this game fulfilled its object admirably, for it necessitated the boys mixing thoroughly through the company, and much fun resulted before their fair partners were found. After this, a topic was discussed in which a lot of information was gathered about your partner's likes and dislikes. In discussing the votes for women question—Was the lady a suffragette? No! but she did think that the women should have some say in things, in which she was perfectly right.

Also the various movies were discussed from all points of view—class, music, decorative, etc.

But the feature of the evening was the last game, for which each person was given a card with the number of his or her partner on it, and half a verse—the girls all having the first half and the boys the second half of the verse.

First, like the other games, you had to find your partner and then the fun commenced, for Oh, horrors! from an elevated position and before the whole company you and your partner stood up side by side—a la wedding ceremony—read your verse, which was high-

ly humorous, if one could judge by the laughter and applause. Yes, and some caps or sallies fitted beautifully too, which everybody did not fail to notice.

After all had read their verses, a very important item was reached—that of partaking of the good things prepared for us and to which we did full justice.

As the hour was drawing near to the close of an all too short evening, some of the college songs were sung, amongst which there was one containing the nursery rhymes, where the all important person or thing got "pushed through the window" at the critical moment, as the following verse will show:—

"Little Miss Muffit
Sat on a tuffit,
Eating her curds and whey,
When along came a spider,
And sat down beside her.
And she pushed it through the window.
The window. The window.
And she pushed it through the window."

It was with reluctance that we had to bid our kind host and hostess good-night, for we were all having such a good time and we did so hate to bring to a close such an enjoyable evening.

THE LAST DANCE.

After the pleasant Christmas holidays spent at home, enjoying a blissful state of "dolce far niente," the prospect of settling down to real hard work is not of the pleasantest. Yet there is a certain something to look forward to—a something to banish at least for one evening, all thoughts of pages on pages of scrawled, illiterate notes which must be first deciphered, then, as our old friend Cassius would say, "conn'd by rote." That something to which I refer is the one dance out of three which we of the fairer

sex are allowed to attend. To the boys only, is given the pleasure of attending all three. The first two of these dances were eminently successful, but this I judge from hearsay, for the last one was, to my mind, the best.

At a quarter after seven, on the evening of Saturday, March 2nd, those fortunate girls who were to go to this very last dance of the College year, assembled in the lower Hall. Those less fortunate, who must remain at home, went about admiring, looking curious and, shall I say, the least bit envious. On all sides were heard, "O! Please undo your coat and let me see." Then awed, "If that isn't the sweetest dress!" Later came enquiries as to "Who did your hair?" and more such intensely interesting questions. At last everyone was ready, and Miss Russell escorted the girls through the musty, mysterious tunnel to the men's gymnasium. And there the walls were hung with banners to represent the different years in Agriculture—with drapings of "green and

gold" everywhere. But we must not forget the large yellow moon which hung in one corner ready to do duty later on in the evening.

After the filling of the programmes the dancing began. There were twenty dances in all, supplemented by as many encores, and one hated to stop dancing even for an instant — but the delicious punch was really too tempting, hence the glass laden table by the door was very popular. By eleven o'clock the last number on the programme had been danced, after which the "National Anthem" was sung.

Before breaking up, the manager told us the purpose of these dances, which was to raise money to send boxes overseas to old Macdonald students, and soon the gymnasium resounded with three hearty cheers given for our brave boys at the front, after which the tired but happy crowd returned home.

These Patriotic Dances are something to look back upon, and we feel convinced that they have served a good purpose, both here and at the front.



SOPHOMORES IN THE MAKING.

*THE POSSIBILITIES OF TEACH-
ING NATURE-STUDY AND
GARDENING IN RURAL
SCHOOLS.*

When Nature-Study first appeared on the school curriculum, the busy teacher perhaps did not welcome its advent very cordially. "How shall I find time for it?" she asked herself. To-day she is asking, "Why did it not appear earlier?" Its place is as assured now as is that of reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic.

The possibilities of Nature-Study in rural schools are great, for the child has an opportunity of coming in con-

tact with nature in all its aspects. This acquaintance with nature cultivates a love of the beautiful and gives one a sense of companionship with life out of doors and an abiding interest in nature.

The problem of school gardening must now be considered. The child, under the direction of the teacher, loves to prepare his garden and plant his seeds. How eagerly he watches the seeds sprout and the progress in the development of the plant until it reaches maturity! It is to him a living thing. His interest is awakened; he is eager to help in the home-gardening. The love for the work grows; the school-boy of to-day is, in reality, the farmer of to-morrow.



WINNING TEAM IN THE MAGAZINE CAMPAIGN

THE HYGIENE OF FARM PLANTS AND ANIMALS IN QUEBEC.

What's the use of increasing the crop areas for 1918, if the fields are to fall a prey to insects and to disease? If such were the question, a reassuring answer might have been heard from members of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants at its Tenth Annual meeting at Macdonald College, March 21st.

Welcomed by the Principal, Dr. F. C. Harrison, the delegates convened from Ottawa, Quebec, Kamouraska, La Trappe d'Oka, Chateauguay and Montreal. Under the guidance of the President, Professor W. Lochhead, rapid progress was made, after the business meeting. The programme was notably a discussion of practical problems, such as "The Fungus Diseases of Cereals," by Professor W. P. Fraser. Rev. Father Leopold, Horticulturist, Oka Agricultural Institute, recommended that the Society issue a spraying calendar and undertake a practical study of the best orchard sprays.

That our best timber tree, the white pine, is threatened by a disease as menacing as the saw fly which swept away the tamarack, was made plain by Mr. H. Roy, Inspector of Forests. His observations showed that part of Quebec is already infected by the European White Pine Blister Rust, a fungus which thrives both on pine and on the currant.

A very popular address was that given by Dr. A. E. Cameron, Ent. Br., Ottawa, on "Warble Flies—their Habits

and Control." The story of the strange method of life of the warbles in cattle was only exceeded in interest when we heard that the adult or "gad-flies" are the actual cause of the famous stampedes of cattle on the western ranges.

The Society warmly received the plan, as outlined by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, to commemorate the life and labors of the great Quebec botanist and entomologist, Abbe Provancher.

Dr. J. C. Chapais spoke in French and in English on the Tussock Moth outbreak of 1917.

The evening discussion was on "Increased Crop Production."

The Entomological Branch, Ottawa, is carrying on a very definite campaign of inspection and publicity. All readers of these notes should at once avail themselves of the new, popular circulars of Dr. Hewitt's staff. Messrs. G. Maheux, provincial entomologist of Quebec, Peter Reid, in charge of Quebec demonstration orchards, and Professor James Murray directed their remarks toward practical aid for increasing the amount of land under tillage, and reducing the loss from poor seed and smutted grain.

WINTER SHORT COURSE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Winter Short Course students instead of giving a social evening decided to give the money that would have been used for this purpose to the Magazine Fund for Overseas purposes.

Macdonald in Khaki

We were sorry to hear that A. R. Jones of Class '17, was in the 2nd Birmingham War Hospital suffering from wounds. He assures us, however, that these wounds are only slight—a small piece of shrapnel in each thigh, and a little piece in his left foot. It was in a bit of a salient close by Passchendaele that he received his wounds. On the former occasion he was wounded in the left elbow, down by Vimy. He was out at a sniping post, when a German bullet grazed another man's steel helmet and caught him in the arm.

W. E. F. Millinchamp, Class '20, is with the 10th Can. Siege Battery. He was stationed at Lydd, Kent, the first part of February, and made a statement which should interest the Macdonald Aggies. "I notice the Macdonald C. O. T. C. is again going strong with the drill, a little more extensively than last year. The experience I got from it last year has been extremely useful to me since joining the army."

Corp. H. C. Bailey, of Class '17, has not been able to return to France. He is still at the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Bromley, Kent, suffering with a wounded ankle.

The following is an account of Mr. M. Signoret, formerly of Class '17, who went overseas at the commencement of the war.

He informs us that he was taken prisoner by the Germans on December 17th, 1914, and was imprisoned for two years in Germany. Having fallen very ill af-

ter an attempt to escape, he was sent to Switzerland, where he recovered, and was allowed by the Swiss authorities to go back to France a few months ago. He is now living at Tours, where he is acting as interpreter in a camp of German prisoners. He does not like his present occupation, because he cannot stand the Germans any more. He says the German prisoners are treated just as well as the French soldiers, and he cannot forget the way in which the Germans treated the poor British and French prisoners. He has made application to join the British or American armies. He will be glad to hear from any of the College boys.



We were very pleased to receive more information concerning Franklin Dogherty, class '19. His parents received a cable on January 26th, stating that he was missing, but received a second one on February 9th, reporting that he was a prisoner of war, camp not known. No news, however, has come through from Franklin himself, but we are thankful that he at least escaped with his life, and wish him the best of luck.

J. Lawrence Van Vliet, class '14, after having been twice refused for active service at Brandon, Manitoba, was accepted the third time, and is now in training with the 79th Battery in Montreal.

In a letter from one of our old College boys, written December 16, we hear that Walter Jones (Class '18) had an attack of heart trouble, and was sent down to the base for a while, but later reports from his father state that he has returned to his battery again. He sent a card with Christmas greetings to his old Macdonald friends, but did not mention having been sick.

The magazine seems to afford great pleasure to our boys Overseas, judging

from the letters we receive. I. P. MacFarlane, Class '18, writes as follows:—
 "We were all delighted to see the first issue of the magazine. It must be hard to keep everything running with so few boys back, but we are glad it has not suffered by this." In the same letter he mentions Fred Heslop and Jack Buckland joining their battery, and says, "Jack is just the same as ever—happy as a lark." That's the right spirit, Jack. Keep on smiling.

Somewhere in France.

March 12, 1918.

Dear Friend,—

Received the parcel from the College O.K., but it had been delayed, and had been all over France before I got it. I wish to thank the students very much for their kind remembrance of the boys over here. I often think of the good times we used to have at old M.A.C. and wish that I was back there once more.

Remember me to the old boys. Ever your college-mate,

H. W. Little, 749130,

C. Co'y 5th C.M.R.'s.
 France.



Macdonald's Roll of Honor

March 15th, 1918.

Macdonald College Roll of Enlistments, other Services, etc., in connection with the European War, from amongst past and present:—

- (1) Staff.
- (2) Employees.
- (3) School of Agriculture—Graduates.
- (4) School of Agriculture—other students.
- (5) School for Teachers—graduates and students.
- (6) School of Household Science—graduates and students.
- (7) Macdonald College High School — pupils.
- (8) Women amongst the above.
1. (4) Adams, Gunner James, No. 1251735, 79th Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
2. (4) Adamson, Pte. Douglas G., No. 489-769, No. 3 Co., P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. (Poultry Course, 1914-15.) Wounded 9th April, 1917, at Vimy Ridge.
3. (4) Aird, Gunner D. M., No. 302852 (formerly 107th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery) Canadian Railway Unit, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
4. (4) Ashby, Sergt. P. T. H., A10944 (formerly Universities Overseas (1st) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.), 7th Canadian Machine Gun Co., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Wounded by bomb from airplane. October 21st, 1917.
5. (1) (8) Bagnall, Miss Vera (School of Household Science Office) (formerly c/o Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital for Sailors and Soldiers who have lost their limbs in the war, St. Stephen's House, Westminster) "Durham House" Red Cross Hospital, Crouch Hill. Postal address 35 Tivoli Road, Crouch End, London, N., England.
6. (4) Bailey, Cpl. H. C., 410960 (formerly 2nd. Field Co. 1st Can. Div. Engineers, and 7th Canadian Machine Gun Co. Transport) C.A.M.C., C.E.F., Can. Convalescent Hospital, Bromley, Kent, England.
7. (4) Bailey, Cpl. Hugh R. D., 24201. No. 3, (B) Co., 9th Platoon. 13th Battalion, 3rd Infantry Brigade. 1st Canadian Contingent. Killed at the Battle of Langemarcke. April 24th. 1915.
8. (4) Baker, Gunner Alex. D., No. 300798, 35th Battery, Can. Field Artillery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
9. (4) Baker, Gunner R. S., No. 1261672 (formerly No. 6 McGill) Overseas Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, 7th Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
10. (5) Beattie, Gunner Simon Kenneth (1915-16.) No. 346859. 165th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, wounded sept. 30th. Arrived in Canada, invalided, March 23rd, 1917, c/o Military Hospital Commission Command, Toronto, Ont.
11. (2) Bell, Gunner John (Live Stock, Dept.), No. 2522476, 79th Depot Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England.
12. (2) Black, Co. Sergt. Major Charles G., No. 24196, 13th Battn. Royal Highlanders of Canada, 1st Canadian Contingent, (Power House) wounded Oct. 25th, 1915. Returned to Canada invalided December 2nd, 1916. Discharged Feb. 28th, 1917.
13. (2) Blair, Pte. William T. (Horticultural Greenhouse), No. 283449, 219th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, Eng.
14. (7) Blinn, Pte. Sydney H., No. 487271, Universities Overseas (5th.) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Wounded October 12th, 1916.
15. (4) Boulden, Lieut. C. E. (formerly A10937, Universities Overseas (1st.) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Royal Can. Regiment. wounded (22 wounds). August 16th, 1916. Invalided. Arrived in Canada October 25th, 1916. Discharged February 9th, 1917, c/o Macdonald College, P. Q. (Session 1917-18.)
16. (4) Bourinot, Pte. Sydney Phillip, 514-209, Canadian Army Service Corps, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
17. (3) Boving, Gunner G. B., No. 1261701, (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery) 7th. (Can.) Siege Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
18. (4) Boyle, Pte. Albert Stanley (of Carbonear, Nfld.) 1st. Battn., C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England; wounded March, 1916.
19. (4) Bradford, Pte. William C. R., A. 10942, Universities Overseas (1st.) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Mr. R. J. Amos, 145A Worple Road, Wimbledon, England.
20. (4) Brighton, Lieut. H. W. (formerly 411147, Universities Overseas (1st.) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. and No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) C.E.F., P.P.-C.L.I., attached to Royal Flying Corps, c/o Mr. R. T. Amos, 145A Worple Road, Wimbledon, England.
21. (7) Bruneau, Lieut. Arthur (Vaudreuil, Que.) (formerly 69th. Battalion), Canadian Military School, General List, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
22. (5) Brunt, Pte. J. W. A., 10939 (formerly No. 1 General Hospital, Can. A. M. (.) No. 5 District Can Forestry Corps, B.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. (1914-15.)
23. (4) Buckland, Gunner Allan John, No.

- 2341356 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917.) 7th. Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
24. (4) Buckland, Pte. W. B., No. A10984 (formerly Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) No. 4 Co., P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army Post Office, London, England; wounded (7 wounds), June, 1916. Wounded April, 1917.
25. (4) Butler, Gunner J. H., No. 1251726 (formerly 79th Battery, C.F.A.), 7th Siege Battery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Wounded at Passchendaele, November 10th, 1917.
26. (4) Cairnie, Gunner Gordon C., No. 2-341492 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917.) Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
27. (2) Caplehorn, Pte. Thomas, No. 841-474 (Live Stock Department), 24th. (formerly 148th.) Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
28. (2) Carter, Pte. Guy B. (Dining Department) 24226, 13th. Battn. Royal Highlanders of Canada, 3rd. Brigade, 1st. Can. Contingent. Wounded July 4th, 1915. Arrived in Canada, invalided October 30th, 1916. c/o Military Hospitals Commission Command, Montreal, Que.
29. (4) Chauvin, Cpl. Frank B., No. 336965, 66th Battery, C.E.F., c/o A. F. Greenwood, 10 New Broad Street, London, E.C., England.
30. (7) Clarke, Pte. Chas. McNeil, No. 650 (of Hudson Heights, Q.), (High School, 1907-09), 2nd. Reserve Park, Can. Army Service Corps, 2nd Can. Contingent, c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Gas poisoning, August 14, 1916; returned to duty August 19th, 1916.
31. (4) Collingwood, Lieut. G. F. (formerly Imperial Army Service Corps.), 405th. Siege Battery, R.G.A., c/o Sir Chas. McGregor, Bart., and Co., 39 Panton St., Haymarket, London S. W., England.
32. (2) Connell, George, 4th. Engineer, H. I. R. M. S. Mikula Selianinovitch (Nov. 1916 to April, 1917), (Power House.) Returned to Canada — work completed.
33. (2) (Conroy, Pte. Vincent) Connor, J. O., 736, A. Co., No. 1 Platoon, 2nd. Royal Marine Battalion (Live Stock Dept.) Wounded at Dardanelles, June 24, 1915; wounded at Beaumont, Hamel, Ancre, France, Nov. 13, 1916. Arrived in Canada, Sept. 24th, 1917; discharged June 18, 1917.
34. (4) Cowper, Pte. Hugh S., No. 1961, 6th. Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C., C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
35. (5) Craik, Gunner Galen H. (1916-17) No. 1251777, 79th Battery, C. F. A., C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
36. (5) (1) Craik, Lieut. Oliver S., 1911-12, (formerly No. 6th. Field Ambulance, 2nd. Can. Division) 87th Battalion, Canadian Contingent, B.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Awarded Military Medal, 1917. Wounded 13th. November, 1917—Passchendaele.
37. (4) Crang, Gunner Wm. C., No. 302-868, 8th. (formerly 165th.) Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
38. (2) Crawford, Pte. William, No. 1057-236, 245. Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England (Live Stock Department.)
39. (6) (8) Creaghan, Miss Clare (Winter Short Course, 1909-10), Nurse, Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, England.
40. (4) Creaghan, Flight Sub-Lieut. Gerald Francis, Royal Naval Air Service. Returned to Canada on sick leave, Sept., 1917.
41. (4) Critchley, Major Walter R., 10th. Battalion, 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st. Can. Contingent, c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Awarded D.S.O. July, 1917.
42. (1) Currie, Lieut. James H. (Bursar's Office) formerly Pte. No. 475370, Universities Overseas (4th.) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., 7th. Can. Reserve Battalion, Seaford, England, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
43. (2) Darraugh, Gunner Harold Frederick (Cereal Husb. Dept.), No. 2522477, 79th Depot Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England.
44. (1) Dashwood, Major John Lovell, 58th. Battalion C.E.F. Wounded August, 1916. Killed in action at Vimy Ridge, April 13, 1917. Awarded Military Cross—June, 1917. (School for teachers.)
45. (3) Davis, Sergt. M. B., 1261744 (formerly No. (McGill) Overseas Battery, Siege Artillery) 7th. Can. Siege Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
46. (2) Dean, Pte. George Fred, No. 814795, 87th. (formerly 139th.) Battalion (Cereal Husbandry Dept., 1915.) Killed at Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
47. (4) Delaney, Cadet T. H., No. 152571, Cadet King, Royal Flying Corps, Long Branch, Ont.
48. (4) deZouche, Despatch Rider Frederick Charles, Jr., No. 150 (formerly Pte., 2nd. Division Supply Column, C. A. S. C., 2nd. Can. Contingent) C. A. S. C., B. D., M. T., Light Car Section, Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent, England.
49. (4) Dodd, John James, 487551, Universities Overseas (6th.) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Gassed at Lens, August 24, 1917.
50. (4) Dogherty, 2nd. Lieut. Franklin William, Royal Flying Corps., c/o Offizier—Kriegsgefangenenlagers, Karlshruhe, Baden, Germany.
51. (3) Drayton, Lieut. F. L., 50th. (for-

- merly 102nd.) Battalion, C.E.F. Wounded on the Somme, Nov. 18th, 1916. Invalided; arrived in Canada Sept. 30, 1917, c/o St. Lukes Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.
52. (3) Dreher, Gunner C. W. F., No. 85807, 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C. F. A., c/o Army Post Office London, England. Wounded June, 1916.
53. (4) Dunsmore, Gunner W. G., 1261682 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 7th Can. Siege Battery, C. E. F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
54. (1) Dupre, J. V., (assistant in Physics), Northumbrian Engineers, Silkstone, York, c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
55. (1) Dupre, J. V. (ssistant in Physics), Chief Chemist to the Imperial Munitions Board, Canada. Died March 12, 1917, at Old Point Comfort, Va., as a result of exposure to gas in munitions plant.
56. (3) (1) Durling, Cpl. V. B., 132488 (formerly D. Co. 73rd.) 42nd. Royal Highlanders of Canada, c/o Army Post Office, London, England. (College demonstrator.)
57. (4) Dyer, Pte. Chas. Edward, No. 841-196, 14th. (formerly 148th.) Battalion, C.E.F. Killed in action, February 25th, 1917.
58. (5) (8) Echenberg, Miss Rebecca (1914-15), St. John's Ambulance Corps, New Military Hospital, Rugeley Camp, Staffordshire, England.
59. (2) Edmond, Capt. J. H. W., Imperial Munitions Board, Inspection Department, Quebec, Q. (Biology Building.)
60. (3) Elliott, Gunner Rowland Montague, No. 2341326, (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917). Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army Post Office, London, Eng.
61. (3) Elwell, R. W. D. In an Alberta Overseas Regiment. Died at Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 31, 1915.
62. (3) Evans, Lieut. Harry I. (formerly Lance Corporal, No. 347, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), No. 3 Co., 1st Can. Divisional Train, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
63. (3) Fiske, H. J. M. (for a time of the Young Men's Christian Association with His Majesty's Canadian Forces on Active Service in Canada.)
64. (3) Flewelling, Pte. David Bruce, No. 475506 (formerly Universities Overseas (4th.) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. and 11th. Reserve Battn. C.E.F. No. 14 Can. General Hospital, Meads, Eastbourne, Sussex, England. Wounded September, 1916.
65. (4) Flood, Lieut. R. R., 11th. K. O. Y. L. I., Killinghall Camp, Harrowgate, England.
66. (5) Ford, Pte. O. R., No. 110166, 5th. Canadian Mounted Rifles (School for Teachers, 1910-11.) Wounded December, 1915. Invalided to Canada, August 1st, 1916.
67. (3) (1) Ford, Lance-Corp. W. D. McG., 166, Universities Overseas (2nd.) Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. (College Demonstrator.) Killed in action, June 2, 1916.
68. (4) Frank, Pte. William D., 177878, 87th. Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
69. (3) Fraser, Bdr. J. G. Carl., 1261691 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery and 271st. Can. Siege Battery), 7th. Can. Siege Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Wounded at Passchendaele, Nov. 4, 1917.
70. (4) Gaetz, Pte. John Raymond, B. Co., 183711 (formerly 89th. Battn., Red Deer, Alta.) D. Co. 19th Battalion, c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Wounded May 9th, 1917. Rejoined regiment May 10th, 1917.
- Gervers, Mrs. R. (see Kitchener, Miss M. E.)
71. (4) Gibbon, Gunner J. Arnold, 339863, 69th. Battery, C.F.A., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
72. (5) Gilson, Pte. Gordon, Wyman, 177290. (School for teachers, 1913-14), 4th. Can. Division Machine Gun Co., formerly 87th. Can. Grenadier Guards.) Killed in action at Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
73. (4) Gordon, Lance-Corp. Huntley G., 129319, 72nd. Overseas Battalion, C. E. F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Wounded June 27th, 1917.
74. (4) Graham, Gunner James W., 1251700, 79th Depot Battery, C.F.A., C. E. F., c/o Army Poost Office, London, England.
75. (4) Grove White, 2nd Lieut. Eric, B. Battery, 159th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Kilbyrne, Doneraile, County Cork, Ireland.
76. (7) Guy, Gunner Eric Ayliffe, No. 2341406 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army Post Office, London, Eng.
77. (3) Hacker, Lieut. James M. (formerly 3rd Battery, Heavy Brigade, Ives' Point, Halifax, N.S.), Royal Flying Corps, No. 4 School of Military Aeronautics, Toronto, Ont.
78. (2) Hackshaw, Pte. Cecil (Poultry Dept.), 487470, 5th Universities Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action, September 15th, 1916.
79. (7) Halpenny, Gunner R. M., No. 344917, 4th Reserve Battery, C.F.A., C. E. F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
80. (7) Hamilton, Gunner Geo. S., 349501, 66th. Battery, C.F.A., B. E. F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
81. (4) Hamilton, Pte. James Y., No. 841362, 148th Battalion, C. E. F., c/o Army P. O., London, England.

82. (3) Hamilton, Sergt. Richard I., 48554, Sect. 3, Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Contingent, c/o Army P. O., London, England. Wounded November 4, 1917.
83. (7) Hamilton, Pte. Robert Henry, (Vaudreuil, Que.), No. 487292, Universities Overseas (5th) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action at Vimy Ridge, France, between April 9th and 10th, 1917.
84. (4) Hammond, Lieut. Herbert Renwick, c/o Dominion Bank, 73 Cornhill, London, E.C. (Captain in 47th Batt. Transferred to 15th Battery, 2nd Division). Wounded 19th November, 1916. Awarded Military Cross, Nov., 1916. Wounded, May 5th, 1917.
85. (4) Hand, Cadet James Sanderson, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, A. E. F., via New York.
86. (7) Harrison, Gunner Austin St. B., 336808 (formerly 66th Battery, C. F. A., and 5th Reserve Battery, C. F. A., and 2nd Can. Divisional Ammunition Column), 13th Battery, C. F. A., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. Shell shock, April 8th, 1917. Shell shock, Dec. 19, 1917.
87. (1) Harrison, Lieut.-Col. F. C., A. A. G., i/c Adm., Artillery Camp, Petewawa, Ont. (June 1 to Oct. 31, 1916), (June 12 to Sept. 30, 1917.)
88. (4) Hart, Pte. Milburn M., 27743, F. Co., 15th Battalion, C. E. F. Wounded, May 1st, 1916. Dangerously ill Mar. 5th 1917. Returned to Canada Oct. 18th 1917.
89. (2) Hrvey, Pte. William (Dining Dept.) 121145, A. Co., 60th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England, wounded, 1916. Killed in action, June 9th, 1917.
90. (4) Hatch, Gunner Earl Clifton, 1261681 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 7th Canadian Siege Battery, c/o Army P. O., London, England.
91. (4) Hay, Gunner William Drew, 1261742 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 7th Canadian Siege Battery, c/o Army P. O., London, England.
92. (1) (7) Heslop, Gunner Fred G. (formerly Private A.10976, Universities 1st Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.), No. 410976, 7th Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P. O., London, England. (Bursar's Office). Wounded (Somme), Sept. 19, 1916.
93. (2) (7) Heslop, Pte. Richard Boyd, McG. 155, Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P. O., London, England. (Poultry Dept.). Dangerously ill, Feb. 16, 1917.
94. (4) Hewson, Lieut. Harry Willis (1914-15), c/o Headquarters Royal Flying Corps, London, England.
95. (4) Higman, Lieut. C. Gordon, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Motor Boat Service), c/o General P. O., London, England.
96. (4) Hill, Bombardier Gerald M., C. 41807, Trench Mortar Battery, (formerly 2nd Brigade, C.F.A.). Discharged Montreal, P.Q., Feb. 21, 1917, medically unfit.
97. (2) Hill, Pte. William Henry (Hort. Greenhouses), 2114984, (formerly 9th Reinforcements Draft, Canadian Army Service Corps), 11th Reserve Infantry. Discharged as medically unfit, Sept. 1, 1917. Arrived in Canada, Aug. 28th, 1917.
98. (1) (7) Holcombe, Lieut. Cecil Howard, No. 1 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, B.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England. (Bursar's Office).
99. (4) Holmes, Gunner William B., 2085329 (formerly Draft Siege and Heavy Artillery), c/o Army P. O., London, England.
100. (2) Hough, Pte. Alfred E. (Horticultural Dept.), 842092 (formerly H. Q. Co., 148th Battalion, and D. Co., 16th Platoon, 3rd Can. Labour Battalion), D. Co., 14th Battalion, C.E.F. Invalided and returned to Canada, February, 1918.
101. (3) Heustis, Lieut. Ralph R. (formerly Sergt., 48558, Sect. 3 Can. Army Vet. Corps 1st Can. Contingent) 1st Can. Reserve Park, c/o Army P. O., London, England.
102. (3) Hyndman, Gunner Austin Elliott, 2341314, (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917). Canadian Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P. O., London, Eng.
103. (3) Innes, Lt.-Col. Robert (formerly 106th Overseas Battalion (Nova Scotia Rifles), 87th Battalion, C. E. F. Returned to Canada, 1917.
104. (5) (8) Jack, Nursing Sister Charlotte C. (Teachers, 1907-08), C.A.M.C., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) C. E. F., c/o Army P. O., London, England.
105. (4) Jacks, Lieut. Oliver L. (formerly Trooper, C. Squadron, King Edward Horse, Divisional Cavalry, France). Awarded Military Cross, Oct., 1916.
106. (1) James, Pte. A. Colin, 3107908, C. Co., 1st Batt., 2nd C. O. R., Hamilton, Ont. (Bursar's Office.)
107. (4) Jones, Lieut. A. R., (formerly A. 10954, Universities Overseas (1st) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Mr. Walter Jones, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, England. Wounded, Nov., 1916. Wounded 19th November 1917.
108. (2) Jones Pte. Charles Edward (Home Dairying Dept.) 489780 (formerly Universities Overseas (.th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., 4th Co., 16th Platoon, P.P.C.L.I., C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England)
109. (3) Jones, Corporal Llewellyn R., 2341415 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft,

- McGill University, May, 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P. O., London, England.
110. (4) Jones, Gunner Walter Norman, 2085343 (formerly Draft Siege and Heavy Artillery), c/o Army P. O., London, England.
 111. (5) Keddy, Pte. Russel Alfred, 446 (1915-16), Can. Army Dental Corps, c/o Army P. O., London, England.
 112. (1) Kelleher, Pte. Mortimer, 127072 (Horticultural Dept.), (formerly 71st and 47th Overseas Battalion), (God-erich, Ont.), 10th Can. Infantry Brigade. Trench Mortar Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England. Wounded Sept. 20th, 1916.
 113. (4) Kelsall, L.C. Arthur, A. 10938 (formerly Signaller, Headquarters Co., P.P.C.L.I.). Wounded 4th June, 1916. Arrived in Canada invalided May 22nd, 1917. Discharged September 30th, 1917. Macdonald College, P.Q., Session 1917-18.
 114. (7) Kennedy, L.C. Philip, 378, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 115. (3) Kennedy, Lieut. Roderick Stuart, 12th West Yorkshires. Returned to Canada, c/o Military Hospitals Commission, Ottawa, Ont. Wounded 1915. Wounded July, 1916.
 116. (4) Kingsland, Flight-Lieut. Walter R., Royal Flying Corps, B.E.F., Nov. 8, 1917. Wounded and prisoner of war. Address: Officers' Kriegsgefangenen-lager, Karlsruhe, en Baden, Germany.
 117. (4) (8) Kitchener, Miss Mary Edmee (formerly Military Hospital, Walling, Lancashire, England). Now Mrs. R. Gervers.
 118. (4) Laurie, Bombardier D. M., 349829, C. Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 119. (4) Lefebvre, Pte. J. G., 387, No 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P. O., London, England.
 120. (2) Levin, Sergt. Maurice T., 61317 (Poultry), 22nd Battalion, C.E.F. Killed in action, February 7th, 1916.
 121. (4) Little, Pte. H. W., 9130, No. 2 Co., 117th (Eastern Townships) Battalion, C. E. F., c/o Army P. O., London, Eng.
 122. (4) Lochhead, Dr. A. Grant, civil prisoner of war in Germany, August, 1914, Ruhleben Camp, Spandau, Berlin, Germany.
 123. (4) Longworth, Lieut. F. J., 36th Howitzer Battery, C.F.A., C. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded Sept. 6, 1917.
 124. (4) Loomis, Cadet Christopher Byrne, 153482, No. 1 Cadet Wing, Royal Flying Corps, Camp Borden, Ont.
 125. (3) Lothian, Lieut. David E. (formerly 15th Battalion, King's Canadian Highlanders, 1st Canadian Contingent), 5th Seaforth Highlanders, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded April 29, 1915. Wounded April 23, 1917.
 126. (3) MacBean, Pte. Kenneth, 907440 (formerly 195th), 102nd Battalion, C. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 127. (3) (1) McClintock, Lieut. L. D. (formerly Acting Bombardier, C. 41095, 5th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., 1st Can. Contingent), Reserve Brigade, C. F. A., c/o Army P. O., London, England. (College Demonstrator). Wounded March 26, 1917.
 128. (3) McCormick, Sergt. J. H., A. 10958, Universities (1st) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Died of wounds (Somme), Sept. 15, 1916.
 129. (4) McDiarmid, Pte. Duncan David, 231708, 31st (formerly 202nd, "Sportsman's") Battalion, C.E.F. Killed in action, July 10, 1917.
 130. (4) Macfarlane, Bombardier Innes Parlane, 1261618 (formerly McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), No. 7 (Can.) Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 131. (7) Macfarlane, Gunner John Douglas Barron, 2341414 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917, and 10th (formerly 13th), Canadian Siege Battery c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 132. (3) Macfarlane, Lieut. John Reginald Norman, (formerly B. Co., Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion) Canadian Forestry Corps B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 133. (4) Macfarlane, Pte. John Reid, 814794, B. Co., 87th (formerly 139th) Battalion, C.E.F. Missing at Lens, August 15, 1917.
 134. (1) MacFarlane, Lieut. N. C. (Chemistry Dept.), formerly Sergt. A. 10359, Universities Overseas (1st), Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.), 236th Battalion c/o Army P.O., London, England. Returned to Canada for Special Service, September, 1916; returned overseas Oct. 30, 1917.
 135. (4) McGreer, Gunner Eric D., 2341430 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft McGill University, May, 1917), Canadian Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 136. (3) McKechnie, Pte. R. E., 397, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) invalided to Canada August, 1916. Discharged April 30, 1917. Address: Wyman, Que.
 137. (4) McLagan, Lieut. Patrick Douglas, 3rd Canadian Labour Battalion, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
 138. (6) (8) McLaren, Miss Helen Gladys (Homemaker, 1909-10), Military Nurse in France.
 139. (4) McLaren, Lieut. Quentin (formerly of Imperial Light Horse, Union of South Africa Forces, Vereeniging, Transvaal, South Africa), Black Watch. Killed in October 1916.

140. (7) MacLeod, Flight Sub-Lieut. Kenneth D., Royal Naval Air Service, No. 3 Squadron, Wing 4, c/o General P.O., London, England.
141. (4) McMahon, Pte. A. E., 10943, Universities Overseas (1st) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Wounded June 29, 1916. Invalided. Arrived in Canada June 22, 1917. Discharged Oct. 31, 1917. c/o Macdonald College, P. Q., 1917-18.
142. (7) McRae, Pte. Douglas, 458576 (Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.), 60th Batt. (Montreal). Killed in action, March 30, 1916.
143. (6) (8) Mabe, Lieut. Lily M. (Nursing Sister), (Household Science, Winter Short Course, 1913-14), C.A.M.C., First Canadian Contingent (formerly No. 2 Can. Stationary Hospital in France, June, 1916, transferred to No. 4 Can. General Hospital, Salonika, Greece), Beech Hill Can. Hospital, Englesfield Green, Surrey, England.
144. (4) Mackrey, Corp. Harold T., 748580, 60th Battalion (formerly 117th Eastern Townships Battalion), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded Aug. 2, 1917.
145. (4) Matthews, Sergt. A. E., 8234 (formerly 2nd Battalion, 1st Can. Contingent), c/o D. of R. & O., 23 & 25 Earl's Ave., Folkestone, Kent, England. Wounded, Battle of Ypres, April 27th, 1915. Wounded 1st October 1917.
146. (4) Matthews, Gunner G. D., 1261702 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 1st (Canadian) Siege Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
147. (3) Matthews, Pte. Victor, 228493 1st Can. Mounted Rifle Batt., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
148. (3) Middleton, Cadet W. A., 153896, Cadet Wing No. 2, Royal Flying Corps, Camp Mohawk, Ont.
149. (5) Miller, Corp. Bryce S., (1915-16), 3080500, 1st Depot Battalion, 1st Quebec Regiment, Montreal, P.Q.
150. (7) (4) (2) Millinchamp, Gunner William Edwin Frank, (Live Stock Dept.), 2341429 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917), 10th (formerly 13th), Can. Siege Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
151. (4) Milne, Lieut. A. R. (formerly Lance Corporal A-10955, 16th Platoon) P. P. C.L.I., c/o Mrs. D. King, 50 Griffiths Road, Wimbledon, England. Awarded Military Medal, Nov., 1916.
152. (3) Mitchell, 2nd Lieut. Homer D. (formerly Pte. 406, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), C.E.F.), 8-9th. Attached 17th Reserve Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded at Bourlon Wood, Nov. 23, 1917.
153. (4) Montgomery, Sergt. Arthur R., 85151, 4th Battery, Heavy Artillery, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded November 10th, 1916.
154. (3) Morris, Gunner Campbell, 2341311 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917), 10th (formerly 13th), Canadian Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
155. (2) Morris, A/Sergt. William M. (Dining Dept.), 17th (formerly 13th) Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England.
156. (7) Muldrew, Pte. W. Harold, 183757, 102nd Battalion, C.E.F. Killed at Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917.
157. (7) Mullen, Gunner Harold S., 302918, 3rd Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, C. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Hudson, Que.)
158. (7) Murphy, 2nd Lieut. Allen I., Royal Flying Corps, 50th Reserve Squadron. Accidentally killed while flying in England, March 30th, 1917.
159. (3) Ness, Lieut. Alexander R. 79th Battery C.F.A., B.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England.
160. (3) (1) Newton, Lieut. Robert (formerly Adjutant 9th Canadian Artillery Brigade), E. Battery, Can. Anti-Aircraft, c/o Army P.O., London, England. (College Demonstrator). Wounded July 21, 1916. Awarded Military Cross, Dec., 1917.
161. (3) Newton, Bombardier William, 1260343 (formerly 62nd Battery, 15th Brigade), 58th Battery, 14th Brigade, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
162. (7) Nicholson, Gunner William F. (Point Fortune, Que.), 302860, 107th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery. Wounded Oct. 22nd, 1916. Returned to Canada Sept., 1917. Address: 27 Malines St., Montreal, P.Q.
163. (4) Norcross, Gunner A. C., 1261677 (formerly No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery), 7th Can. Siege Battery, C. E. F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
164. (6) (8) Ogilvie, Miss Margaret E. (1907-8 and 1908-9) (formerly Mount Dore Military Hospital, Bournemouth, England), Q. A. I. M. N. S. R., Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria, Egypt.
165. (4) Ogilvie, Driver Walter Drummond, 344867, 74th Battery, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
166. (4) Ogilvie, Pte. W. N., 46643, 10th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded at Ypres, Aug., 1916. Wounded at Somme, Oct. 1st, 1916.
167. (6) (8) Parkins, Miss Jessie Frances (Short Course, Jan., 1909), Nurse.
168. (7) Parsons, Gunner Cyril B. (Hudson, Que.), 302893, 6th Battery, Cana-

- dian Siege Artillery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
169. (4) Paterson, Pte. W. J. A.10965 (formerly Machine Gun Section, P.P.C.L.I. Wounded and missing, June, 1916. Wounded and prisoner of war, Sept., 1916. (Sept., 1916:—Depot 2 Squad 161, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, and January, 1917: Kriegsgefangenenlager, 2739, Batt. 2, Company I, Mannheim, Baden, Germany); Jan. 12, 1918. Address: British Interned Soldier in Switzerland, Hotel Berthod, Chateaux D'Oex, Vaud, Switzerland.
170. (2) Payment, Pte. John P. (Live Stock Dept.), 1057239, 245th Battalion, C.E.F., London, England.
171. (4) Peterson, Pte. C. F., 494 (formerly No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade, B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
172. (4) Piddington, Major Arthur G., B. Battery, 99th Brigade, R.F.A., B. E. F., Salonika, Greece.
173. (2) Pike, Lt. J. Everett (Poultry Dept.), 457991, Universities Overseas (3rd) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded Nov. 2, 1917.
174. (4) Pope, Pte. Maxwell Henry, 133194, 73rd Highlanders, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, 9th April, 1917 at Vimy Ridge. Awarded Medal, May, 1917.
175. (2) Portelance, Pte. Joseph Jr. (Repair Shop), 457413, 14th (formerly 23rd) Battalion, C. E. F. Killed in action, May, 1916.
176. (3) Presley, Pte. Fred Y., Base Hospital No. 6, U.S.A., Army Medical Corps, France, via New York.
177. (4) Pye, Pte. Herbert Stevens, 177379, Grenadier Guards (Montreal), C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England. Wounded Nov., 1916. Invalided to Canada. Arrived June 24th, 1917.
178. (4) Rankin, Pte. T. B. G., 475535 (formerly Universities Overseas (4th) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.) Headquarters Co., P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P. O., London, England. Wounded January, 1917.
179. (3) (1) Raymond, Lieut. A. E. (formerly L-Corp. McGill, 165, Universities Overseas (2nd) Co., Reinforcements to P. P. C. L. I.), C.M.G. Depot, Crowborough, Sussex, c/o Army P. O., London, England. (College Demonstrator.)
180. (3) (1) Raymond, Lieut. L. C. (formerly 245th), 23rd Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Cereal Department). Seriously ill, July 10, 1917. Returned to duty, September 11th, 1917.
181. (3) Reed, Lieut. B. Trenholme (formerly 66th Battery, C.F.A.), Reserve Brigade, C.F.A. Died of wounds, Nov. 12, 1917.
182. (4) Reid, Lieut. Edwin George Ballantyne (formerly Private 2250509, Forestry Company) Canadian Forestry Corps, 80 Company Transport, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
183. (1) (8) Reid, Miss Jenny, Organization Women's Agric. Labor, South of Scotland.
184. (4) Reid, Gunner William John, 2341313 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917), Canadian Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
185. (4) Rey, Alphonse Marius, French Republican Forces.
186. (4) Richardson, Pte. J. J. G., 65829, B. Co., 8th Platoon, 25th Battalion, Victoria Rifles (Montreal), 2nd Can. Contingent. Killed in action, June, 1916.
187. (1) (8) Richmond, Miss Dorothy, Masseuse, Voluntary Aid Detachment, Military Hospital, France.
188. (2) Rigole, Octore (Farm Dept.), Royal Belgian Forces.
189. (2) Robertson, Pte. Harry, 841159, A Co., 148th Batt., C.E.F. Killed in action, February, 1917. (Cereal Dept.).
190. (6) (8) Robertson, Miss Irene Frances, (Homemaker, 1911-12), Nurse.
191. (3) Robertson, Lieut. John Gordon, 44th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England. Wounded March 17, 1917, in raid on Vimy Ridge.
192. (4) Robinson, Acting Bombardier Herbert H., 346858, 5th Can. Siege Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded July, 1917.
193. (3) Robinson, Sergt. Major James Milton, No. 7, No. 16 Sanitary Section (formerly Divisional Cyclists' Platoon), C.E.F., London, England.
194. (7) Ross-Ross, Donald C., Engineering Staff, H.M.C.S. "Rainbow," Esquimault, B.C.
195. (4) Routh, A-Farrier Sergt. Huntley D., 336887, 66th Battery, 14th Brigade, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England.
196. (3) Roy, 2nd Lieut. Harold Bower, 74921, c/o Headquarters, Royal Flying Corps, London, England.
197. (4) Roy, L.-C. J. S., 111446, 6th Mounted Rifles (Halifax, N.S.), c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded June, 1916.
198. (2) Sanson, Pte. George, 245th Batt., Can. Contingent, B.E.F., (Live Stock Dept.) Died of wounds November 19, 1917.
199. (3) (1) Savage, Captain Alfred, C. A. V. C., 11th Brigade, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (College Veterinarian).
200. (6) (8) Scott, Miss Patience W. (formerly Nurse and Interpreter at French Military Hospital in Paris), 2 Gran-

- ville Place, Portman Sq., London, England.
201. (1) Sharpe, Regt.-Sergt.-Major J. W., D.C.M., 457133, 60th Batt., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded, June, 1916.
202. (4) Sherar, Pte. William D. (1914-15), 1054295 (formerly 244th Overseas Battalion), 14th Can. Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment. Killed in action, August 5th, 1917.
203. (4) Signoret, Sergt.-Major Maurice C. (formerly 319e Reserve, 21e Cie. French Republican Forces, Lisieux, France and 4th Batt., 11 Camp, Barracque, 1433, Prisoners' Camp, Limburg a/Lahn, Germany. Transferred to Switzerland), repatriated to France, 1917. Address in care his father, M. Signoret, 4 Rue Buenos-Aires, Paris, France.
204. (2) Simmons, Gunner A. (Live Stock Dept.), 349210, No. 1 Section, 1st Can. Div. Ammunition Column, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
205. (2) Sinton, Bomb. Norval R. (Home Dairy Department, 2522481, 79th Battery, C.F.A., B.E.F., Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
206. (7) Skinner, Pte. Clarence T., 487268, Universities Overseas (4th) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. c/o Army P.O., London, England.
207. (2) (7) (4) Skinner, Corp. Samuel G., 2522506, 79th Battery, C.F.A., B. E. F., Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, Q. (Horticultural Department).
208. (4) Smillie, Captain Henry M. (formerly Sergt. 1835, Subordinate Staff, Canadian Divisional Headquarters), A-Adj., 1st Canadian Reserve Park, c/o Army P. O., London, England.
209. (2) Smith, Sergt. W. J., 24209, (13th Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, 1st Canadian Contingent), Pay Office, C.E.F., Westminster House, 7 Millbank, London, S.W., England. Wounded June 6th, 1915. (College Expressman.)
210. (3) Spencer, Pte. Charles Martyne, 21348 (formerly Sergt. 18th Reinforcements), 15th North Auckland Co., 2nd Batt., New Zealand Expeditionary Force, France.
211. (4) Spendlove, Pte. J. R., A-10936, Universities Overseas (1st) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., arrived in Canada invalided December 17th, 1916, and discharged May 23rd, 1917. Address, Maple Lane Farm, R.F.D. No. 1, Katevale, Que. Lane.
212. (3) Spicer, Lieut. E. C., 34th Wing, Royal Flying Corps, c/o Mrs. G. A. Gamblin, Inglethorpe, Lytten Road Ramford, Essex, England.
213. (4) Standish, Gunner C. G., 2341478 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, May, 1917), Can. Reserve Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
214. (1) Stephen, Lieut. Engineer Charles R. N., H.M.S. "Glorious," c/o G. P. O., London, England.
215. (7) Stephenson, Gunner Harold J. P., 302867, 3rd Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
216. (4) St. George, Pte. Percival T., 63821 (formerly 23rd Batt. Detail and No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), C.E.F.), Canadian Red Cross, No. 3 Army P.O., B.E.F., France.
217. (7) Storey, Gunner William Rae, 302979 (formerly 3rd Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery), Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
218. (4) Sutherland, Pte. John Douglas, 1081762, D. Co., No. 1 Construction Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
219. (1) Tawse, Gunner William John, 335042, 64th Battery, C.F.A., (Guelph, Ont.), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded Nov. 12th, 1917, at Passchendaele.
220. (2) Taylor, Corporal Wheeler Thomas (painter), 844, 2nd Reserve Park, C.A. S.C., 2nd Contingent, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
221. (2) Thompson, Corporal Horace (Laundry), 1261426, D. Co., 69th Battalion (St. John, N.B.), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Sailed for Canada, Feb. 2nd, 1917.
222. (7) Thompson, L.-C., Roswell, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
223. (1) (8) Torrance, Miss Marjorie, G. I., Granville Hospital, Ramsgate, England, Hammersmith Military Orthopaedic Hospital; Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, London, N., England. Returned to Canada, Oct., 1917. Address: 149 Metcalfe street, Montreal, P.Q.
224. (4) Turner, Pte. William H., 23194, No. 2 Company, R.M.R., 14th Battalion, 1st Canadian Contingent. Died of wounds June 5th, 1916.
225. (4) Van Vliet, Gunner John L., 2522502, 79th Battery, C.F.A., Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, P.Q.
226. (4) Viane, Chief Petty Officer Edgar (formerly Private, B. Co., 8th Platoon, 24th Victoria Rifles, Montreal, 2nd Can. Contingent), B. Section, Squad 2, 8020. Armoured Cars attached to Russian Legion. Awarded St. George's Cross of Russia for service in Roumania. Killed in Galicia, July 1st, 1917.
227. (2) Walker, Gunner Alex. Boire (Live Stock Dept.), 1251982, 79th Depot Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army Post Office, London, England.
228. (4) Walsh, Trooper G. Brock, Squadron C., Canadian 5th Mounted Rifles (Sher-

- brooke, Que.), c/o Army P. O., London, England.
229. (4) Weir, Pte. Andrew (Live Stock Dept.), 133254 (formerly 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada), Canadian Army Corps, Headquarters, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
230. (1) Weir, Lieut. Douglas (formerly Canadian Army Service Corps, Quebec, Q.), Canadian Forestry Corps, C.E.F., c/o Army P. O., London, England.
231. (4) Wilcox, Sergt. Charles J., 63903 (formerly 23rd Battalion, 1st Canadian Contingent), B. Co., 4th Battalion, c/o Army P. O., London, England. Wounded about Feb., 1916.
232. (3) Williams, Captain Charles McAlister (formerly 106th Overseas Battalion) Canadian Forestry Corps. Returned to Canada October 30, 1917, and placed on Reserve.
233. (3) Williamson, Lieut. H. F. (formerly 481, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) 157th Siege Battery, R.G.A., B.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
234. (4) Williamson, Corp. John, 66063, 24th Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada (Montreal, Q.), 2nd Canadian Contingent. Killed in action at St. Eloi, April 11th, 1916.
235. (4) Wilson, Pte. Charles A., 110582 (formerly Trooper, Squadron C, Canadian 5th Mounted Rifles, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Wounded June, 1916. Invalided. Arrived in Canada June 23rd, 1917, c/o "A" Unit, Military Hospitals' Commission, Montreal, P.Q.
236. (4) Woodward, Gunner William Moore, 1341316 (formerly Siege Artillery Draft, McGill University, April, 1917), Canadian Reserve Battery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
237. (4) Wright, Gunner E. S., 335933, 65th Battery, C.F.A., (Woodstock, N.B.), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
238. (4) Young, Lieut. George R., 85th Battalion (formerly 185th), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England. Wounded July, 1917.
239. (4) Buchanan, Warrant Officer J. S., R.N.C.V.R., Radio School, 279 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont.

KILLED IN ACTION.

- 1—Bailey, Corporal Hugh R. Battle of Langemarck, April 24, 1915.
- 2—Dashwood, Major John Lovell. At Vimy Ridge, April 13th, 1917.
- 3—Dean, Pte. George Frederick. Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
- 4—Dyer, Charles Edward. February 25th, 1917.
- 5—Ford, Lance-Corporal W. D. June 2nd, 1916.
- 6—Gilson, Pte. Gordon Wyman. At Vimy Ridge, April 9th, 1917.

- 7—Hackshaw, Pte. Cecil. September 15th, 1916.
- 8—Hamilton, Pte. Robert Henry. Battle of Vimy Ridge, between April 9th and 10th, 1917.
- 9—Harvey, Pte. William. June 9th, 1917.
- 10—Levin, Sergt. Maurice T. February 7th, 1916.
- 11—McCormick, Sergt. J. H. Died of wounds, September 15, 1916.
- 12—McDiarmid, Pte. Duncan David. July 10th, 1917.
- 13—McLaren, Lieut. Quentin. October, 1916.
- 14—McRae, Douglas. March 30th, 1916.
- 15—Muldrew, Pte. W. Harold. Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.
- 16—Murphy, Second Lieut. Allen I. Accidentally killed while flying in England, March 30th, 1917.
- 17—Portelance, Joseph, Jr. May 20th, 1916.
- 18—Reed, Lieut. B. Trenholme. Died of wounds, November 12th, 1917.
- 19—Richardson, Pte. J. J. G. June, 1916.
- 20—Robertson, Pte. Harry. February, 1917.
- 21—Sansor, Pte. George. Died of wounds, November 19, 1917.
- 22—Sherar, Pte. William D. August 5th, 1917.
- 23—Turner, Pte. William Henry. Died of wounds at No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station, June 5th, 1916.
- 24—Viane, Chief Petty Officer Edgar. Battle in Galicia, July 1, 1917.
- 25—Williamson, Corp. John. At St. Eloi, April 11th, 1916.

DIED.

- 1—Dupre, J. V. At Old Point Comfort, Va., March 12th, 1917, as a result of exposure to gas in munitions plant.
- 2—Elwell, R. W. D. At Calgary, Alberta, October 31, 1915.

MISSING.

- 1—Macfarlane, Pte. John Reid, August 15, 1917.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

- 1—Dogherty, 2nd Lieut. F. W.
- 2—Kingsland, Flight Lieut. Walter R.
- 3—Lochhead, Dr. A. Grant (Civil.)
- 4—Paterson, Pte. Wm. J. (Switzerland).
- 5—Signoret, Sgt.-Maj. M. J. (Repatriated to France).

WOUNDED.

- 1—Adamson, Pte. Douglas G. April 9th, 1917, at Vimy Ridge.
- 2—Ashby, Sergt. P. T. H. Oct. 21, 1917, bomb from airplane.
- 3—Beattie, Gunner S. Kenneth. September 30th, 1916.
- 4—Black, Company Sergt.-Major Charles. October, 1915.

- 5—Blinn, Pte. Sydney H. October 8th, 1916.
- 6—Boulden, Lieut. C. E. August 16th, 1916.
- 7—Boyle, Pte. Albert Stanley, March, 1916.
- 8—Buckland, Pte. W. B. June, 1916 (7 wounds), April, 1917.
- 9—Butler, Gunner J. H. November 10th, 1917.
- 10—Carter, Pte. G. B. July 4th, 1915.
- 11—Clarke, Pte. C. M. Gas poisoned, Aug. 14th, 1916.
- 12—(Conroy, Vincent), Connor, Pte. J. C. Wounded at the Dardanelles, June 24, 1915. Wounded at Beaumont Hamel, Ancre, France, November 13th, 1916.
- 13—Craik, Lieut. O. S. Nov. 3, 1917, Passchendaele.
- 14—Dashwood, Major John Lovell, August, 1916.
- 15—Dodd, Pte. John J. Gassed at Lens, August 24th, 1917.
- 16—Drayton, Lieut. F. L. Nov. 18th, 1916, on the Somme.
- 17—Dreher, Gunner C. W. F., June, 1916.
- 18—Flewelling, Pte. D. Bruce, September, 1916.
- 19—Ford, Lance-Corporal C. R. December, 1915.
- 20—Fraser, Bdr. J. G. C. November 4th, 1917.
- 21—Gaetz, Pte. J. R. May 9th, 1917.
- 22—Gordon, Lance-Corporal H. G. June 27th, 1917.
- 23—Hamilton, Sergt. R. I. November 4th, 1917.
- 24—Hammond, Lieut. Herbert R. Nov. 19, 1916. May 5th, 1917.
- 25—Harrison, Gunner Austen St. B. Shell shock, April 8th, 1917. Shell shock, December, 1917.
- 26—Hart, Pte. Milburn M. May 1st, 1916. Dangerously ill, March 5th, 1917.
- 27—Harvey, Pte. William, 1916.
- 28—Heslop, Pte. Fred. September 19th, 1916.
- 29—Heslop, R. B. Dangerously ill, February 16th, 1917.
- 30—Jones, Lieut. A. R., November, 1916. November 19th, 1917.
- 31—Kelleher, Pte. Mortimer. September 20, 1916.
- 32—Kelsall, Lance-Corporal Arthur, June 4, 1916.
- 33—Kennedy, Lieut. R. S., 1915. July, 1916.
- 34—Kingsland, Flight Lieut. W. R. November 8th, 1917.
- 35—Longworth, Lieut. F. J. September 6, 1917.
- 36—Lothian, Lieut. David E. April 29, 1915. April 23, 1917.
- 37—MacBean, Pte. Kenneth. Gas poisoned, August 2nd, 1917.
- 38—McClintock, Lieut. L. D. March 26th, 1917.
- 39—McMahon, Pte. A. E. June 29th, 1916.
- 40—Maskrey, Corp. H. T. Aug. 2, 1917.
- 41—Matthews, Sergt. A. E. Battles of Ypres, April 27th, 1915. Oct. 1st, 1917.
- 42—Mitchell, Lieut. H. D. At Bourlon Wood, Nov. 23, 1917.
- 43—Montgomery, Sergt. A. R. November 10, 1916.
- 44—Newton, Lieut. Robert. July 21, 1916.
- 45—Nicholson, Gunner William F. October 22nd, 1916.
- 46—Ogilvie, Pte. W. N. August, 1916. Oct. 1st, 1916.
- 47—Pike, Lieut. J. E. November 2, 1917.
- 48—Pope, Pte. Maxwell Henry. April 9th, 1917, at Vimy Ridge.
- 49—Pye, Pte. Herbert S. November, 1916.
- 50—Rankin, Pte. T. B. G. January, 1917.
- 51—Robertson, Lieut. John Gordon. March 17, 1917, in raid on Vimy Ridge.
- 52—Robinson, Act. Bombardier, H. H. July, 1917.
- 53—Roy, Lance-Corporal J. S. June, 1916.
- 54—Sharpe, Battalion Sergt.-Major. June, 1916.
- 55—Smith, Corporal W. J. June 6th, 1915.
- 56—Tawse, Gunner William John, November 12th, 1917.
- 57—Wilcox, Pte. Charles J. About February, 1916.
- 58—Wilson, Trooper Charles A. June, 1916.
- 59—Young, Lieut. G. R. July, 1917.

RETURNED TO CANADA.

- 1—Beattie, Gunner Simon Kenneth, invalided.
- 2—Black, Company Sergt.-Major Charles, invalided.
- 3—Boulden, Lieut. C. E., invalided.
- 4—Carter, Pte. Guy B., invalided.
- 5—Connell, George, work completed.
- 6—(Conroy, Pte. Vincent), Connor, J. C., invalided.
- 7—Creaghan, Flight Sub-Lieut. G. F., on sick leave, Sept., 1917.
- 9—Drayton, Lieut. F. L., invalided.
- 9—Ford, Pte. C. B., invalided.
- 10—Hart, Pte. M. M., invalided.
- 11—Hill, Bombardier Gerald M., invalided.
- 12—Hill, Pte. William Henry, medically unfit.
- 13—Hough, Pte. A. E., invalided.
- 14—Innes, Lt.-Col. Robert, October, 1917.
- 15—Kelsall, Lt.-Col. Arthur, invalided.
- 16—Kennedy, Lieut. R. S.
- 17—McKechnie, Pte. R. E., invalided.
- 18—McMahon, Pte. A. E. invalided.
- 19—Pye, Pte. H. Stevens, invalided.
- 20—Spendlove, J. R., invalided.
- 21—Thompson, Corporal Horace.
- 22—Torrance, Miss Majorie, Oct., 1917.
- 23—Williams, Captain Charles McA.
- 24—Wilson, Pte. Charles A., invalided.
- 25—Nicholson, Gunner W. F., invalided.

DECORATIONS AWARDED.

- 1—Craik, Lieut. Oliver S., Military Medal, 1917.

- 2—Critchley, Major Walter R., D.S.O., July, 1917.
- 3—Dashwood, Major John Lovell, Military Cross, June, 1917.
- 4—Hammond, Lieut. H. R. Military Cross, November, 1916.
- 5—Jacks, iLieut. Oliver L. Military Cross, October, 1916.
- 6—MacBean, Pte. Kenneth, Military Medal, November, 1917.
- 7—Milne, Lieut A. R.—Military Medal, November, 1916.
- 8—Newton, Lieut. Robt., Military Cross, December, 1917.
- 9—Pope, Pte. Maxwell Henry, Military Medal, May, 1917.
- 10—Viane, Chief Petty Officer Edgar, St. George's Cross of Russia, for service in Roumania.

High School:			
Graduates & Other			
pupils	27	0	27
	239	14	253
Less those entered in two			
divisions			14
			239
Killed in action			25
Died			2
Missing			1
Prisoners of War			5
Wounded			59
Returned to Canada			25
Decorations Awarded			10
Commissions taken out			58

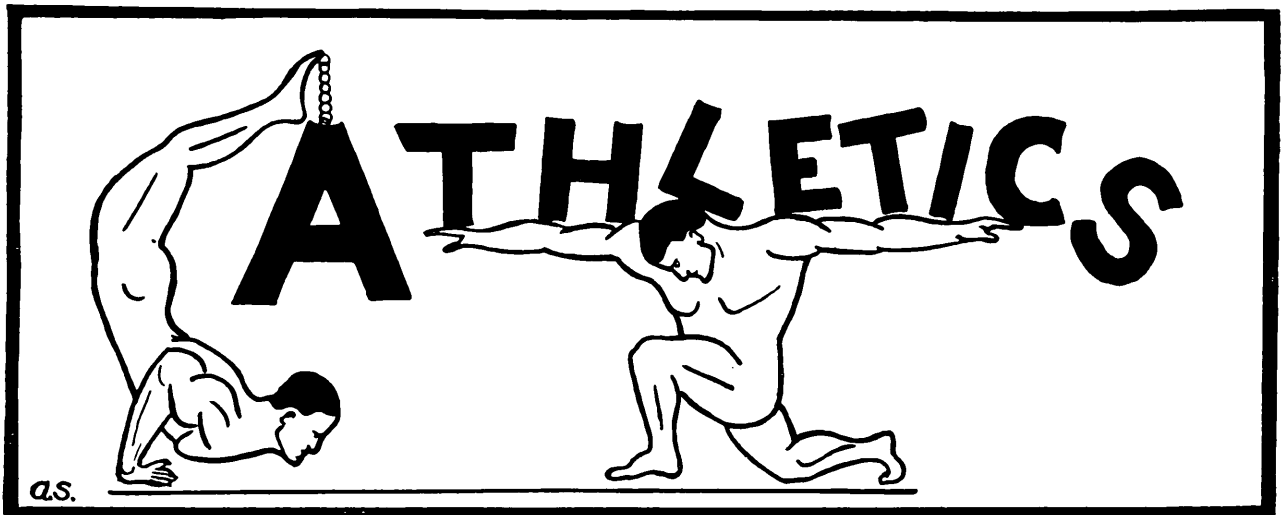
College Opened November 1st, 1917.

SUMMARY.

Number of persons enlisted, etc.	239		
classified as follows:			
	Men.	Women.	Ttl.
Staff	21	4	25
Employees	34	0	34
School of Agriculture:			
Graduates	44	0	44
Other students	105	1	106
School for Teachers:			
Graduates & Other			
students	8	2	10
School of Household Science:			
Graduates & Other			
students	0	7	7

School of Agriculture.	Graduates.
First students graduated	1911
Total graduates to date	122
Graduates enlisted	44
Commissions taken out	21
Killed in action	2
Died	1
Wounded	12
Decorated	2
Returned to Canada	5

Kindly advise the Principal, Macdonald College, P.Q., of any additions to the above list, of any corrections, or of the numbers and units in cases where the same are want-
ing



ONCE more we look back at the many successful hours of sport which we have spent in our spare time. The outlook at the beginning of the year was not very bright, owing to the small number of students, but with the aid of the Junior faculty and a few outside teams we have succeeded in keeping up the Macdonald sports. The rink has cost us considerably more than usual this year, which made it necessary to cancel all but one of the return games with outside teams; as the Ottawa Collegiate had the first turn, enough money was gathered together to send the basketball team there. The deficiency in the rink treasury is due to the fact that our rink fees are very low for the amount of good which we get out of the favorite winter pastime. At the present rate, women students pay fifty cents per season ticket, while the men students pay one dollar. These fees could be raised fifty cents quite easily, until the number of students gets back to normal again. This would put the rink in better financial condition and by so doing we would not have to use the money which should be given to the teams for travelling expenses, when they play return games with outside teams.

HOCKEY.

Our hockey season closed on February 23rd when we played a team called the Clarendons of St. Annes. We had won one game during the season and according to reports we thought we had a splendid opportunity of winning another. Without going into any unnecessary details, I might say that we met the said team on the above mentioned date and received our last defeat of the season by the score of 9—0. We learned after the game that the team we played was composed of players prominent in Montreal hockey circles.

Although the hockey season was comparatively short this year on account of the heavy snowstorms in February, we have managed to keep up the average number of games. In our practices the weather man seemed to interfere with us very readily, and when he was not with us in his worst form, the girls' hockey team would have a game or a practice. Correlated with these little setbacks several hockey players took extra military work during the afternoons which we had set apart for practice, therefore our team work was not what it might have been. However, when we

know that our numbers are so few and that there are so many activities to be kept up, we may call our past hockey season a success. The players on this year's team were:—Richardson, Reid, Boily, Welsh, Ness, Rochon. Spares: Cl'iche, Parker and Lachaine.

BASKETBALL.

More interest has been taken in basketball this year than any of the other games, which is largely due to the fact that we were able to put a team on the floor that could make a creditable showing with any team. They started the year with very good material and it did not take them long to get into shape. Everything went well until the game with the 79th Battery, when Peterson was injured and had to stop playing for three weeks. This broke up the team somewhat, as he held down a regular position as forward. The team succeeded in winning the majority of their games and undoubtedly would have done better if they could have played their same line-up throughout.

Up to the present time they have won from: Ottawa Collegiate, 79th Battery and Bishops College. They have lost to McGill Meds. and Ottawa Collegiate at Ottawa.

Freshmen vs. Senior.

On February 19th after a hard fought game the Seniors defeated the Freshmen by 36—27. The Seniors seemed to have the game in their own hands at all times, as they led the score board all the way through. The weight of the Seniors was a big setback to the Freshmen, as several of them received minor injuries during the game. Owing to the small number of athletes in the Senior year, both teams played four men instead of five, which made the

game considerably faster. The game was efficiently handled by Mr. John Moynan of the Cereal Dept., The line-up was as follows:—

Seniors.		Freshmen.
Kinsman	Forward	Major
Mace	“	Richardson
Arnold	Centre	Vincent
Reid	Defence	Rochon
	Spare	M. Paige

McGill Medical Basketball Team at St. Annes.

The Medical basketball team travelled to St. Annes on Saturday, March 9th, and defeated the Macdonald quintette by the score of 25—18. The game was very fast and exciting throughout.

McGill opened the scoring soon after the game started. From then on first one team and then the other would gain the lead. The first half ended 10 all, which well indicated the merits of the teams.

Both teams were a little slow in getting things going after half-time. However, things soon began to liven up. It was during this period that Macdonald began to show their best team play. The result was that they netted three or four nice baskets, but McGill steadied down in time to prevent defeat. The game became rather rough at this period. Arnold, the star Macdonald centre, was forced to retire for repairs to his ankle, and Veith, on McGill defence, lost a pair of teeth. Both men were injured in mix-ups, with no one responsible for the damage done.

When play was resumed, the Meds. gradually forged ahead, with the result as above indicated.

For Macdonald, Peterson and Pesner at forward positions, perhaps were best. Kinsman, on the defence, was a regular stonewall. For McGill all played

well. Young and Upham each scored four baskets. The line-up was:

Macdonald.		McGill.
Kinsman	Defence	Veith
Major	"	Upham
Arnold	Centre	Young
Pesner	Forwards	Curtis
Peterson	"	Laishley

Referee—Mr. Jull.

After the game, both teams retired to the Dining Hall. Later on all attended a very pleasant concert given by the Macdonald Social Club, in the Assembly Hall. It was indeed with great regret that the Meds. finally tore themselves away. All agreed that it was one of the most pleasant trips that they had ever taken, and hope for more in the future. Too much cannot be said for those responsible for the good time afforded the visitors.—*McGill Daily*.

Class '20 vs. All-College.

This game was the result of a challenge from the Sophs. and was played on March 27. The Sophs. had a well balanced team and were always in the lead, finally winning out by 22—9.

Line-up was:

Class '20.		College.
Hay	Defence	Kinsman '18.
Ness	"	Vincent '18
Singer	Centre	Arnold '18
Peterson	Forward	Welsh '20
Pesner	"	Major '21

Macdonald College Basketball Team at Ottawa.

On Saturday March 16th, the Macdonald College basketball team played its first return game of the season in Ottawa against the Collegiate five. The game throughout was very exciting and especially so in the last period; it was by no means a one-sided game, although the score was 27—15 in favour of the Collegiate. Our team was seriously handicapped, having to play in an ex-

tremely small gymnasium, in the centre of which were two large pillars. The baskets were very loosely put up, and besides, our centre man, Arnold, had the bad luck to go up without his running-shoes, and had to play the game in his boots.

There were good plays made on both sides; for Macdonald, Major netted the neatest basket of the evening, Pesner and Peterson also took turn about scoring, while Kinsman played a very strong defence game. For the Collegiate, Little, scoring fifteen points, and Gillespie, six, took the most prominent part in winning the game.

The line-up was as follows:—

Macdonald.		Collegiate.
Kinsman	Defence	Kidd
Major	"	Gamble
Arnold	Centre	Little
Pesner	Forwards	Gillespie
Peterson	"	Robertson
Hay	Spare	Goodeve

After the game a short dance was held in which both teams took part. The team returned to Macdonald next day after spending a few hours at the Central Experimental Farm.

BASEBALL.

Sophomores vs. Freshmen.

The best baseball game seen in the gymnasium for some time was witnessed by a large number of fans on Feb. 26th. The game was very close from start to finish, and neither team was sure of winning until the last man was out. In the first innings the Sophs. got away to a good start by scoring 5 runs, while the Freshmen took three innings to tie the score. At the beginning of the last inning the Freshmen led by 7—5, and when the Sophs got through batting the score was a tie. However, the Freshmen counted two more in the

last inning, which decided the game. Smith did exceptionally well in the box for the Sophs., but had poor support from his fielders, while Major always had good support to pull him through the tight places. The line-up was as follows:

Sophomores.		Freshmen.
Ness	Catcher	Parker
Smith	Pitcher	Major
Pesner	1st Base	Richardson
Seannell	3rd Base	Lachaine
Welsh	Short Stop	Clarke
Singer	L. Field	St. Marie
Peterson	R. Field	Rochon
Umpire—E. M. Ricker.		

The final inter-class game for the Robertson Trophy was scheduled for March 7, but as the Seniors were busy at the time, it was postponed. On March 27 the game was arranged to be placed, but the Seniors gave it to the Sophs. by default, which makes the Sophs. the proud possessors of the coveted trophy.

Final Standing.

	Won.	Lost.
Sophomores	3	1
Freshmen	2	2
Seniors	1	3



Girls' Athletics

Since the last issue of the Magazine the Girls' Athletics have been in full force. Hockey and basketball have had the most attention, but since the hockey season is over baseball is gaining in interest.

The hockey team has been very successful, and surely deserves its success after the excellent way in which the enthusiasts, and there were many, turned out to the practices. Under the able

The return match was played on Feb. 19th on the R.V.C. rink. This time our girls were able to hold their own, but neither side could gain any advantage, and the game ended with a score of two all.

In both cases the girls were entertained to dinner, and greatly enjoyed their visit.

On Feb. 23rd the Montreal West girls played us on our rink. This was an-



GIRLS' HOCKEY.

leadership of Mr. Vanderleck they gradually shaped into an excellent team, even the "Shilly Schience Girls" managing to produce a few players. Five outside games were played, out of which three were won, while one was a tie.

The first of these games took place on Feb. 13th against R.V.C., the game being played on our rink. It was a fast and close game, and resulted in a score of 3—1 in favor of our opponents.

other close game, but when the time-whistle blew the score stood 2—1 in our favor.

The return match was played on March 2nd at Montreal West. Once more Macdonald proved victorious, with a score of 4—1.

Our other win was from the St. Lambert hockey team, who played on our rink on March 1st. The ice was bad and the playing therefore difficult, but

both sides put up an excellent game. The result was 2—1 in favor of Macdonald.

Basketball.

In basketball, only one game against an outside team has been played since Christmas. This sport has naturally suffered a little from the hockey and other winter sports, but it was not entirely dropped.

On Feb. 22nd the Westmount High School's basketball teams (first and second) came out to Macdonald to play us. The rival teams, though composed of younger girls, were very quick, and their second team succeeded in beating ours with a score of 10—2. Our first team, however, upheld their reputation, and won with a score of 14—1.

The intersection games played so far

for the Challenge Shield between teachers and Science are:

Mar 5th.—Section C. Science vs. Section C. Teachers.—Science won; 14—7.

Mar. 5th.—Section B. Science vs. Section A. Teachers.—Teachers won, 32—3.

Mar. 13th.—Section C. Science vs. Section A. Teachers.—Teachers won, 23—15.

Mar 19th.—Section B. Science vs. Section C. Teachers.—Science won, 10—7.

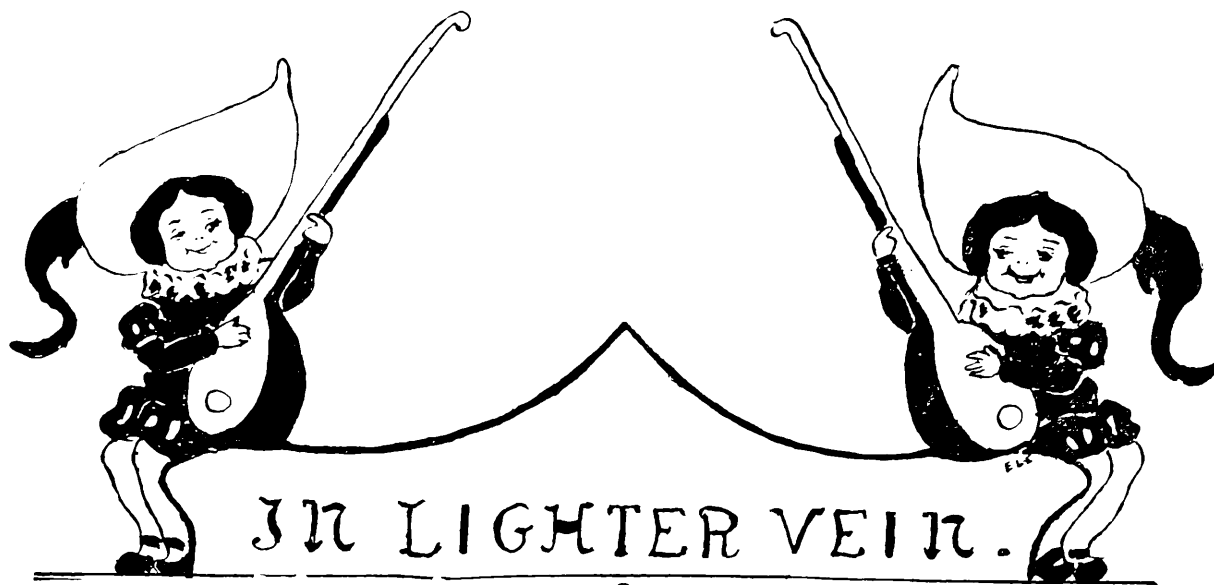
Mar. 19th.—Section A. Teachers vs. Section B. Teachers.—Section A. won, 29—18.

Baseball.

Baseball has only been played for a short time, but two friendly matches have been played between Teachers and Science. In one, the Teachers were victorious and in the other the Science.



THE GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM.



Gilbert—addressing a meeting of the student body: “Fellows, the girls are planning to give us a social evening before we leave.”

A voice: “What kind of an affair will it be.”

Gilbert: “They call it a hobo (hobby) social. Guess you all know as much about it as I do.”

* * *

Young lady's father (entering the room quietly): “What do you mean by holding my daughter in your lap?”

Jack—“Well, her mother said that she was worth her weight in gold, and I was just calculating.”—Exchange.

* * *

Why is Daly like “The Montreal Star?”

Answer: Because they are both p.m. Dailies.

* * *

V....B (Model) — after practical exam. in P.T.—“That old instructor is crazy, he is a regular nut, I had to teach him.” A slight pause—“he said we all passed.” (???)

* * *

By the way, has Joe succeeded in locating the *ink wells* of the cow?

“I just saw something strange, a man dropped a match off the *Quebec Bridge*.”

“Yes, yes, proceed.”

“And,—it lit on the water.”—Exchange.

* * *

One of the questions in an exam. on the subject of stock-raising was: “Name four different kinds of sheep?”

An aspiring youth gave this for an answer: “Black sheep, white sheep, Mary's little lamb, and the hydraulic ram.”

* * *

And the Horse Laughed.

Member S.P.C.A. to brutal driver:—No my friend, I won't shut up. Your poor horse unfortunately cannot speak like Balaam's ass, but I would have you know, sir, that I can.”—Boston Transcript.

* * *

Four Important Milestones in Life.

- 1.—Blarney Stone.
- 2.—Moonstone.
- 3.—Grindstone.
- 4.—Tombstone.—Life.

Physics Prof.—“What is unity of power?”

Freshman (just waking up) — “A what, sir?”

Physics Prof.—“Yes, that’s right.”

* * *

Lecturer in Animal Husbandry to members of the freshmen class who persisted in misrepresenting the anatomy of the bovine — “chine, not chime, there are no bells on this cow.”

* * *

New Short Course Student—“Mr. Taylor, are you one of the returned men?”

Eldon M.—“Do I look as if I have been through the war?”

* * *

When fair Eileen landed at Macdonald, she got up next morning and saw a fine Moy-nan, and it has been a fine Moynan ever since.

* * *

Lulu—“Are you going to take Horticulture or Poultry?”

D. F.—“I’ll take Horticulture, for I’m afraid of the hens.”

* * *

D. F.—“Why are you not eating your fish?”

E. B.—“It’s too finny (tout finis).”

* * *

Junior (political economist) to Household Science Student: “Do you study economics?”

She: “Yes.”

He: “Do you want protection.”

She: “Well, I’d like your nerve.”

* * *

Violet: (teaching Physical Training in the Day School): “Trunk to the right—bend.”

One of the young gymnasts: “Please Miss, we ain’t elephants.”

Mr. T. (at 8.45 a.m.): “What is your excuse for being late this morning?”

Annie: “It was my turn to sweep the room.”

Mr. T.: “You’re excused.”

* * *

Hoo’s Hoo at Macdonald!

Please answer to your names, ladies.

She who ate up her beauty spot, which accidentally fell into the prune pudding.

She who swallowed a pin last Saturday night.

She who slumbered peacefully in the bath-tub.

* * *

Teaching Life in the City.

(Dr..... enters a class room; stays a while; then makes his exit) Enquiring youngster of the pupil-teacher: “Please, Miss, is that gentleman the Food Controller?”

* * *

Who is the budding young seamstress who profits so much by the sewing lessons, once a week, that she has tried her skill on poor Jessie’s bed?

* * *

Prof.: “What’s your name?”

Damsel: “Beach.”

Prof.: “Does the name commence with P. or B., please?”

Damsel (blushingly): “Beach.”

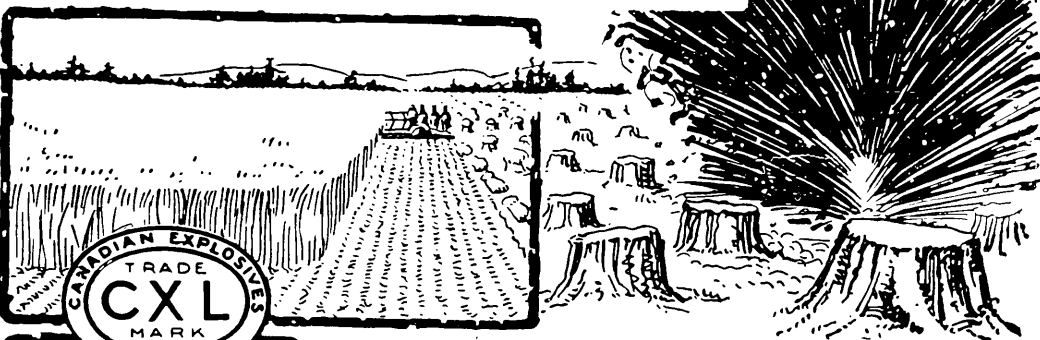
Prof. (gallantly): “Well, we are sure you are a peach anyway.”

* * *

The girls in Section “C.” had to write an article on an ideal housewife.

This sounds fairly difficult; but the girls in Section “B.” had a much stiffer subject, they had to write on—*starch*.

Develop your Farm with C. X. L. Stumping



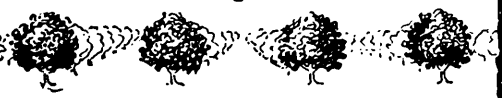
Make your waste lands profitable—
get the full value of the rich soil in the
stump lot. C.X.L. Stumping Powder is

The Economical Way

to blow out the stumps, blast the boulders, dig
ditches and tree holes and break up hardpan. It
does these things easier, quicker and cheaper than
is otherwise possible. Safe as gun powder.

There is money in agricultural blasting. Ask us for our
proposition. Send for free booklet "Farming with Dynamite."

Canadian Explosives, Limited,
809 Transportation Bldg., Montreal.
Western Office, Victoria, B. C. 2

Six-year-old apple trees	
Spade planted  Soil-bound roots	 Planted with C.X.L.

The Science girls had racked their brains for some time, over the following Physics question—

A lemon squeezer, has a force arm nine inches, and a weight arm three inches.

“What is the advantage?”

At last in desperation they asked a couple of Senior Aggies, but much to their astonishment, the Aggies said they did not know—having had no experience.

* * *

If your Uncle ran away with a chorus girl, would your antelope?

Why are they going to give Ireland to the French?

To make Paris green.

Who

Is the girl in love?

Who

Is the boy who *polishes* his hair with lard daily?

Who

Is the chief Science whip?

Who

Is the Science flirt?

Who

Is the boy who had his feet mistaken for suit cases?

If bread is the staff of life, what is the life of the staff?

One long loaf.

* * *

I saw a cow-hide in the grass,
A rush-light on the floor.

I saw a candle-stick in mud,
And a bell-pull on the door.

I saw a horse-fly up the creek,
A cat-nip at her food,
I heard a chestnut burr, whereas
A dog-rose in the wood.

I saw a jack-plane off a board,
A car-spring off the track,
I saw a saw-dust off the floor,
And then a carpet tack.

I saw a monkey-wrench a hat
From a fair lady's pate.

I saw a rattle-snake, a bird
And hogs-head on a plate.

I saw a wheel-wright on a card,
I saw the butter-fly.
I heard the corns talk in the field,
And a foot-ball (bawl) out, “no try.”

* * *

When the young farmer married, why
did he take Oleo-Margarine? Because
he could not get any but her.

